The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,044.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	,, 72 0
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Ten lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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[illegible], but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Colombo	21
,, Carwar	14	,, Galle	22
,, Mangalore	15	,, Negapatam	25
,, Cannanore	16	,, Pondicherry	26
,, Tellicherry	16	,, Madras	28
,, Calicut	17	,, Coconada	30
,, Beypore	17	,, Vizagapatam	Oct. 1
,, Cochin	18	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Alleppey	19	,, Gopaulpore	2
,, Tuticorin	20	,, False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Tesser, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	6
,, Guadur	21	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat	13
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	15
	Oct.		
,, Fao	1	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottam, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Proximo.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is well-known in the China trade, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For particulars as to Rates of Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co.,

SHIPPING, FORWARDING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

are prepared to execute all orders for OILMAN'S STORES, WINES, etc., etc.

Also RAILS, MACHINERY, and all kinds of CONTRACTOR'S TOOLS and MATERIALS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, ¾ plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sold by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

All Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above [illegible] confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," [illegible] being far superior [illegible] ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched with Mails for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be taken for the Straits or China.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 11th Sept., at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction, on the date hereafter named by order of the Mortgagee, on the premises.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at No. 50, Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.

(signed). HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

1stly—TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground, belonging to Dady Sets' Atushbehram or Fire Temple, of which said fazundary land one Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, now is or lately was the manager, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate in the Island of Bombay in a certain street called Dady Set's Atushbehram Street or otherwise called Agiary Lane being in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, south side of the public road, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, is now which said piece Collector of Assessment under No 103, and Book of Fazen ar of the land or ground is registered in the under No. 10; contains in the name of the said Dinshaw Manockjee (be the same, little more or less and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the house of Shavuckshaw Ruttonjee, on the west by the house of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Callianeewalla, on the north by the public road or street, and on the south by other land belonging to the said Dady Set's Atushbehram, with houses built thereon and occupied by Portuguese people, and which said premises hereby granted were formerly and are now in the occupation of the representatives of the said Dinshaw Manockjee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Penson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET, The Wilderness, Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

2 First-rate English-built Miniature Broughams, by James.
2 ditto ditto Dog-carts, by Windower.
1 ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Casterton of Long Acre.
1 ditto ditto Mail Phaeton by Robert Ness.
And a few other new and second-hand Carriages.

Bombay, 5th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolourations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 10
Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

THE INDIAN DEFICIT AND THE INCOME TAX :

By J. M. MACLEAN. London: 1871.

A few Copies of this Pamphlet are on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price, One Rupee each.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a bold Pamphlet, and we cannot call it a bad one.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

Mr. Maclean's *brochure* has the merit of introducing a distinct variation on this protracted discussion.—*Times of India.*

Mr. Maclean is a very accomplished man.—*Indian Economist.*

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 PER SHARE, for the half year ending 30th June last, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company by the Undersigned on and after the 8th instant.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The Agents for CHARTERER of s.s. GUNGA are herewith informed that she ARRIVED in Bombay Harbour YESTERDAY, *i.e.* on SUNDAY, at Noon, from China, and is ready to discharge her Cargo. You are therefore requested to land her Cargo within 24 hours, otherwise the said Cargo will be landed by the Captain at your risk and expense.

HAJEE ZANALL ABADEEN SHERAJEE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are INVITED for the purpose of WATCHING the INTERESTS of the RATE-PAYERS in Bombay, and to TAKE such PROCEEDINGS in their BEHALF as may be deemed advisable. The Undersigned have consented to have an Account opened in their names at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) for the purpose.

All payments will be acknowledged in the public Papers.

N. M. WADIA.
SHOOJAOODEEN TYABJEE.
MOOLJEE THACKERSEY
PANDOORANG BALIBHADRA.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of ATMARAM MADHEVJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in his own name as Merchant in Bombay, and was formerly carrying on business in partnership with RUGGONATH VITHAL as Merchants and Brokers to Messrs. A. C. PRICE & Co. under the Style and Firm of ATMARAM MADHEVJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—The FINAL ACCOUNT of the LIQUIDATOR, with its VOUCHERS, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

NOTICES.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

OF

SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN BOMBAY,

ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

in the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
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- Eastern Bengal Railway.
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- Great Southern of India Railway.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, Gt. CHARLOTTE St., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

THE LIQUIDATOR of the BANK of BOMBAY is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the DEBTS still due to the Bank. A List of these Debts may be seen at the Bank.

Offers will be received until close of business on 11th instant. The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 4th September 1871.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS of RECEIPTS for Rs. 500 each, paid to New Bank of Bombay in names of Messrs. KESSOWJEE NAIK and DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY as deposit for Shares to be issued by the then projected Company called "The Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are hereby REQUIRED to PRESENT their said RECEIPTS, at the Office of Messrs. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., in Fort, Elphinstone Circle, and receive the amount of such deposit and sign Applications for Shares in said Company, and pay the sum of Rs. 1,250 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 15th instant, to the Undersigned on or before the 5th proximo. In default the said Receipt of Rs. 500 will be forfeited and Shares will not be allotted to the Holders of said Receipts.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE Shroff, who lately traded in Bombay as a Merchant in his own name, and under the Name or Firm of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF & Co., who have signed or otherwise assented to the Deeds of Composition or Trust, dated the 10th August 1866 and the 23rd November 1868, will be held at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

To pass the Final Accounts.
To release the Trustee.
To receive the Final Dividend.

G. R. WILSON,
Trustee of the Estate of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, trading as abovementioned.

Bombay, 30th August 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

AGRA DISTRICT.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS on the proposed Line of Railway, from Agra to Sambhur Junction Station, a distance of 185½ miles, more or less, with probable extension to Ajmere and Sambhur Lake (a further length of about 53 miles), are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in divisions, as will be set forth in the conditions of tenders, forms for which will be attached to the Specification.

English Material, for the most part, and Sleepers, will be supplied by Government to the Contractor at Agra.

The works will be paid for by Government on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of the Several Descriptions of Work to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, together with Plans and Sections of Line, and some Drawings to show the general character of the structures, will be on view on week days at the Office of the Public Works Department, Calcutta, from Monday the 4th September, till Saturday, 30th September 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of Works to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, may be obtained on written application to the Undersigned, during the term above-mentioned, on payment of a fee of Rs 50 (fifty) as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, may be deposited at the Public Works Office, Calcutta, up to 4 P.M. of the 30th September 1871, or may be despatched by post, registered, to the above address at Simla, so as to be delivered there not later than the evening of the 4th October, after which day no Tenders will be received.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Govt. of India,
W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana Railway.

P. W. Department, Somerset Buildings, Strand, Calcutta.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 11th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the Season 1870-71.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a new Board of Directors, the present Directors being re-eligible, and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 28th August 1871.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1871.
2.—To appoint a Director in the place [illegible] by rotation.
3.—The Transfer Books [illegible] 30th instant until after the Meeting.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of Dababhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the year ending 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Thomas H. Moore as a Director in the room of Mr. J. G. Smith, resigned, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. W. G. Hall, who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a Special Resolution according to the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and under the power to that effect conferred by section 12 of the same Act :—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional shares, to be called the "New Issue," of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 150 per share to the Shareholders of the Company, who shall be entitled to the said shares on making application for the same on or before the 10th day of October next, in the proportion of one such new share to every four shares standing in the name of the Shareholder so applying for the same in the Register Books of the Company on the said 10th day of October next, and the said shares or so many of them as may be so applied for shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders on payment of the sum of Rs 500 per share as aforesaid. And that any and all the shares of the said "New Issue," which shall not be so applied for, and allotted in manner aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner and at such time as may appear to them best for the interests of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th day of AUGUST to the 5th day of SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JOHN ROBERT CAMPBELL, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, of Bombay, respectively, British inhabitants, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company. } Petitioners.

Upon the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, and upon hearing Mr. Scoble, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly signed on the 5th of June, instant, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn upon the 5th day of June, instant, and filed upon this day. This Court doth fix the 5th day of September 1871 as the day on or before which Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in British India, and the 5th day of December 1871 as the day on or before which Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Europe and elsewhere out of British India, are to prove their debts or claims, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised, to issue advertisements requiring the Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in British India on or before the said 5th day of September 1871, and the Creditors of or Claimants on the said Company resident in Europe and elsewhere out of British India on or before the 5th day of December 1871, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attornies, if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the 5th day of September 1871 and the 5th day of December 1871, respectively, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of June 1871.

By the Court,
(Signed) G. H. FARRAN, Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court.
W. ADAMS.
The 8th day of June 1871.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the High Court at Bombay above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors of, or Claimants on the Bombay Shipping Company, Limited, resident in British India, are hereby required to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the abovenamed Petitioners, as Liquidators of the said Company, on or before the 5th day of September now next ensuing, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the 5th day of September next; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice such Creditors and Claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 9th day of June 1871.

JAMES G. SMITH,
J. R. CAMPBELL,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10⅞d. ,,
For smaller sums	1s. 10 11/16d. ,,

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at H. M.'s Dockyard, until Noon of the 11th September 1871, for the PURCHASE of H. M.'s Steamer SIND, built at Durham in 1862, burthen in tons 408 53/94, Boilers tubular, Engines oscillating, by Bolton, Watt & Co., of 140 Horse Power, length 177 feet, breadth 23 feet, and depth 12 feet. List of Stores and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th August 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19 MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

G. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Rool Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

NOTICES.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

ALL

LAST SEASON'S STOCK,

TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8th AUGUST 1871.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT
TO
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermentioned low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8	18 8	
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each ...6-8, 7-8,		10 0	17 0	17 8	
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0	23 0	
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Merino Under-vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	21 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.		10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks, per doz.		11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripes		12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain		15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0		
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

WHITE HELMETS.

FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear	from 5 0 to 7 0	6 0 8 0

BRACES,

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 0
Do. best quality	2 0	2 0
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 0
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 0
White, do.	2 0	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION OF MILLINERY, &c.,

For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 20, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLARET, PER P. & O. STEAMER NUBIA.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own brand) per doz. Rs.		14 0	7 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC ditto	do	10 0	5 8
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 6
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner-Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Barsac (White)	do	18 0	...
Do Chablis do	do	18 0	...
Do Chateau Margaux	do	28 0	...
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	do	35 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	21 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
And other well-known Brandies.			
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse" brand	do	18 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Jacquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles	do	23 8	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	...	7 0
JAMAICA RUM	do	18 0	...
BEER—Bass', bottled by Stone	do	5 12	3 12
Do Tennent's	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Also on hand, BEER by Alsopp, Atkins, &c.

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Messrs. B. & S. have the pleasure to inform Messes, Clubs, and the Trade, that they can, if desired, address their Orders direct to their Bordeaux House.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE :—	
Veuve Cliquot	Rs. 32 per doz.
STILL HOCKS :—	
Laubenheimer	,, 15 ,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,
Rüdesheimer	,, 24 ,,
Steinwein	,, 24 ,,
Johannisberger	,, 30 ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45 ,,
CLARETS :—	
Chateau Bellevue	,, 1 ,,
Chateau de Frands	,, 16 ,,
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Larose	,, 22 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,,
BRANDIES :—	
S. W. S. 1866 Vintage	,, 18 ,,
S. W. S. 1855 ,,	,, 20 ,,
H. and C. Blaresque	,, 22 ,,
Jules Robins	,, 22 ,,
Cautier Frères	,, 24 ,,
Blanchy Frères	,, 28 ,,
Jules Robin & Co.	,, 22 ,,
BEER :—	
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	,, 6 ,,
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen	,, 5 ,,
ITALIAN WINES :—	
Sicilian Sherry (Marsala)	,, 12 ,,
Barbera Amaro Spumante	,, 14 ,,
Ditto Secco	,, 14 ,,
Brachetto	,, 14 ,,
Barolo	,, 14 ,,
Nebiolo	,, 14 ,,
Passito	,, 14 ,,
Vermouth	,, 16 ,,
,,	,, 20 ,,
OLIVE OIL :—	
Genuine Italian	,, 8 ,,

LIQUEURS, MAAGBITTER, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

CANDLES :—
"Star of the North German Confederation," superior quality, in small boxes containing 24 packets.
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage ,, 6½ ,, ,, ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 19th August 1871.

BASS' BEER,

BOTTLED BY
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12; Pints, Rs. 3-12.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN [illegible] Apply, stating experience and salary required, to Y. Z., Office of this Paper.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEMEN.—Terms Moderate.—The House is pleasantly situated in a healthy locality commanding a full view of Malabar Hill, Back Bay, the Maidan, Apollo Pier, and Harbour. About 8 minutes' walk from the Dockyard, Fort. Good Stabling if required. Terms, &c, apply to 8 Grant's Buildings, 2nd Floor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co's Cotton Screws, House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjor-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariats,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD,
ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak. Demands for New French Loan continue at 94¾.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	3 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	626½
1,000	500	400	6 p.ct.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	177½
15,230	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
42,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	99
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	41.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	191.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	725

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 13	Colaba Land Co.	1,570
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	148
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	940
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	410

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
25	19½	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	76½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	„	10-12
Carolus	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	203
Bar Silver	„	111
Gold Leaf	„	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	17-2
Australian Gold	„	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	105½
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
10 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113¾
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	94¾

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 2nd Sept., compared with the statement issued on the 26th August:—

LIABILITIES.	26th Aug.	2nd Sept.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	208,77,216	205,69,314
Do. do. do. at Branches.	38,18,041	36,42,735
Other Deposits	157,38,342	150,67,564
Post Bills	39,845	31,869
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,88,523	4,97,494
Rs.	475,61,967	462,48,976
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	77,37,194	77,51,679
Cash Credits, ... of Government, Bullion, and Merchandise		
Loans, on Security of do. do.	16,62,225	12,25,...
Current Accounts, overdrawn	17,293	16,784
Bills Discounted	78,26,506	83,16,349
Stamps	6,153	6,113
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,89,932 Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,34,932	4,34,932
Bullion	10,18,971	10,79,064
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,16,489	7,51,545
Cash and Currency Notes	217,93,237	201,03,637
Rs.	475,61,967	462,48,976

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Knox, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

LeMottee, Captain, 56th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Maitland, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Morris, Major, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, on private affairs, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 1st September, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

H. M.'s 49th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjutant C. P. Temple, for ten days, from the 29th August 1871, on privilege leave.

Poona, 2nd September, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

H. M.'s 49th Regiment—Captain Lonsdale, for 30 days, from the 1st instant, to remain at Ahmednuggur, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers and men are permitted to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of giving their evidences at Her Majesty's High Court on the 11th September 1871 in the case of Regina versus Smith:—

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. H. Hardtman, Assistant Surgeon F. G. A. Curran, Armourer Sergeant F. Dixon, Colour Sergeant H. Brown, Sergeant M. Griffith, Privates P. Neil and L. Hore.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals British Troops, the following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Assistant Apothecary C. H. Bell, doing duty with the General Depot, is directed to proceed to Bombay as soon as possible and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Presidency Circle for duty at Aden.

Assistant Apothecary West, attached to 5th Regiment, is directed to do duty at the General Depot till further orders, vice Assistant Apothecary Bell ordered to Aden.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Indian Troops, Assistant Surgeon Long is attached as a temporary measure to the Hospital of H. M.'s 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2nd September 1871.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 201 of 25th March last, para 1, it is notified that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition will be opened on the 22nd instant; and the Assault of Arms will take place on the 28th and 29th idem.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 525 of the 19th July 1867, the quarterly reports of gymnastics and fencing therein alluded to, will in future be sent to the Assistant Director of Gymnastic, Poona, for eventual transmission to the Director of Gymnastics in India, Simla.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—

Ensign E. F. Fosbery, 66th Foot.

Sergeant George Edwards, 59th Foot, is appointed Garrison Provost Sergeant at Mhow, and transferred to the unattached list.

Sergeant A. G. Pittock, unattached list, 109th Foot, employed as Schoolmaster to the Poorundhur Sanitarium, is remanded to his regiment in the rank of Corporal, and will be sent to join his corps by the first opportunity.

Sergeant John Smith, unattached list, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, Schoolmaster late Kurrachee Depot, is appointed Schoolmaster to the Poorundhur Sanitarium in succession to Pittock remanded.

Corporal Henry E. Barnes, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, unattached list, employed in the Commissariat Department, is promoted to Sergeant with effect from 10th August 1871, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of 1862.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hunter, from 1st to 15th September 1871, in extension, to remain at Poona on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th August.

In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and with reference to G. O. No. 357 of 1867, the following officers, detailed for duty with their regimental depots, will proceed to England, via Bombay, during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

5th Lancers—Captain E. H. Saunders, and Lieutenant A. Herdman.

11th Hussars—Captain J. M'Loughlin, and Lieutenant H. W. Apperley.

20th Hussars—Captain J. C. Lockwood.

1st Battalion 3rd Foot—Captain S. Graves.

1st Battalion 5th Foot—Lieutenant G. H. Dyke.

1st Battalion 6th Foot—Lieutenant F. Longbourne.

1st Battalion 11th Foot—Captain and Local Major J. W. Poole, and Captain D. Halliday.

2nd Bn. 12th Foot—Lieutenant A. H. Brittain, and Lieutenant T. Baker.

1st Bn. 14th Foot—Captain R. Harman, and Lieutenant H. A. Williams.

1st Bn. 17th Foot—Captain W. Lonsdale.

2nd Bn. 25th Foot—Capt. H. R. Floyd, Captain G. T. L. Carwithen, and Lieutenant H. R. Rathborne.

37th Foot—Lieutenant J. A. Eastham, and Lieutenant M. J. J. P. O'Connell.

39th Foot—Captain F. H. Chambers, and Lieutenant M. B. Irby.

41st Foot—*Captain A. D. Currie, and Lieutenant W. K. Westropp.

55th Foot—Captain O. S. D. Osborne, Captain A. H. Kay, and Lieutenant F. J. Webber Smith.

58th Foot—Captain W. H. Hingeston.

2nd Bn 60th Foot—Captain J. Charley.

85th Foot—Captain W. Galbraith, Lieutenant G. N. Atkinson, and Lieutenant C. E. Knox.

92nd Foot—Captain G. K. M'Callum, and Lieutenant R. F Darvall.

96th Foot—Captain D. duM. Gunton, and Lieutenant E. P. Philipe.

105th Foot—Captain G. C. Therry, and Lieutenant L. G. Hay, and Lieutenant G. H. Ferrier.

106th Foot—Captain J. W. Garlick.

107th Foot—Captain C. P. Chambers.

109th Foot—Captain P. Murray.

* To proceed with the first batch of troops leaving the Bengal Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

21st Hussars—Lieutenant Howard Coghlan to be Captain, from the 4th of June 1871.

Royal Artillery—Captain Charles James Tyler to be Major, from the 18th of June 1871.

72nd Highlanders—Captain W. H. J. Clarke to be Major, from the 19th of August 1871.

2nd Battalion 19th Foot—Subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieutenant G. H. Singer to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Glen, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 15th August 1871.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of the regiment specified:—

3rd Foot—Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Cox, 1st Battalion.

3rd Foot—Major H. Parnell, 2nd Battalion.

3rd Foot—Captain F. W. Kane, 1st Battalion.

3rd Foot—Lieutenant W. C. Howarth, 1st Battalion.

Major Parnell is directed to return to England, and join his battalion.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the last Half-yearly Committee, on the 10th ultimo, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864.

Lieutenant A. O. Green, Royal Engineers.

Ensign F. D. Battye, 62nd Foot.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

12th Foot—Ensign E. R. J. Warner, 2nd Battalion.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 7th instant:—

Assistant Apothecary E. R. Cocker, 4th Hussars.
Private R. Scott, 4th Hussars.
Cornet A. Masters, 5th Lancers.
Captain J. M'Loughlin, 11th Hussars.
Lieutenant L. J. A. Chapman, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Apothecary A. S. Davies, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Apothecary F. Rowe, Royal Artillery.
Ensign W. A. Broome, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot.
Ensign W. P. Kennedy, 1st Battalion 19th Foot.
Ensign T. O. FitzGerald, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot.
Captain F Cochran, 37th Foot.
Schoolmaster C. S. Sproat, 37th Foot.
Ensign G. F. Francis, 39th Foot.
Passed Hospital Apprentice C. J. Moody, 39th Foot.
Hospital Apprentice C. H. Law, 58th Foot.
Private T. Broome, 58th Foot.
Private A. R. Elliott, 2nd Bn 60th Foot.
Lieutenant C. J. Ryan, 63rd Foot.
Lieutenant C. G. Mansel, 105th Foot.
Lieutenant G. H. Ferrier, 105th Foot.
Assistant Apothecary J. A. Elliot, 105th Foot.
Private J. Clarke, 105th Foot.
Ensign G. B. Austin, 109th Foot.
Hospital Apprentice R. P. Jones, 109th Foot.
Conductor J Loughlin, Ordnance Department.
Conductor W. A. Armstrong, Commissariat Department.
Private R. Higgins, Public Works Department.
Corporal J. Power, Public Works Department.
1st Class Apothecary H. D. Cooper, Subordinate Medical Department.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars—Captain G. Phillips, to Deyrah, from the 1st September to the 11th October, on private affairs.

21st Hussars—Captain H. C. Collier, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Captain F. H. McLeod, C Battery 19th Brigade, to remain at Simla, from the 6th to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant J. Leach, A Battery 19th Brigade, from the 15th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

10th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Quartermaster P. Murray, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion—Ensign F. W. S. Jackson, to Nynee Tal, from the 18th August to the 14th October, on private affairs.

55th Foot—Lieutenant C. G. Brind, to Simla, from the 16th August to the 14th October, on private affairs.

59th Foot—Assistant Surgeon H. T. Brown, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot—Assistant Surgeon H. Y. Howison, M.D., to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs.

109th Foot—Major J. A. Nutt, to Rajpoor, from the 30th July to the 1st August, in extension of privilege leave, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Templer, doing general duty at Bareilly, to Lohoghaut and Nynee Tal, from date of quitting station, to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Major C. MacFarlane, Wing Officer 24th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Major H. D. Battye, doing duty at Meerut, to visit Nynee Tal, from the 28th August to the 15th October, [illegible] Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lowther, doing duty at Jubbulpore, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Gott, doing general duty at Umballa, to remain at Simla till the 16th September, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 2nd May last, p. 208.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon H. H. Maclean, attached to the 92nd Foot, to Mussoorie, from the 16th August to the 20th October, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Gunga (s)	Child	Hongkong, July 24.
	Adelaide	Arcus	Liverpool, June 3.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Bangalore, to China, &c.
Brig Futtay Sallam, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

HORGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
1	Middlesex	Massey	
	Lalla Rookh	Willis	Bombay, Aug. 16.
	Sarah Hignett	Burwell	Aden, Aug. 9.
	Savoir Faire	Aitcheson	Liverpool, May 27.
	Royal Alfred	Hearn	Liverpool, May 29.
	Rooparell	Mackay	Liverpool, June 5.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
1	Oriental (s)		Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ann Millicent, 250 boxes tinplates, Thomas Stewart & Co.
Montana, 5 casks glassware, C Jeevajee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Foochow, 126 boxes clay pipes, G Surufally.
Walkyrin, 10 casks paint of sorts and 25 drums linseed oil, A H Abdoolally; 6 drums neatsfoot oil and 30 drums kerosine oil, T Jafferbhoy.
Calirrhoe, 8 cases vinegar, B Cowasjee & Co.
Walamo (s), 4 cases perfumery, Donald & Co; 4 cases haberdashery and 5 cases medicine, the L A & A Co; 20 bottles quicksilver, S Cama; 44 cases hardware, Lafond Brothers.
Montana, 11 cases biscuits, E Russoojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 200 bales cotton, A. Dhondeeran; 51 bales cotton, H. Cupurchund; 500 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co; 144 bales cotton, S. Ghandey.
Callirrhoe, 50 bales cotton, L. Bozraz and Co; 50 bales cotton, H. Cupurchund; 13 bales cotton, M. Soorjee; 200 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co; 50 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg and Co.
Pericles, 192 cwts horns, M. Jewen; 333 bales cotton, L. Ramdayal.
Golconda (s), 50 bales wool, G. H. Fazel and Co; 101 bales wool, N. Khuttow; 40 bales hides, A. Habibhoy; 10 bales cotton, W. and A Graham and Co.
Walamo (s), 6 749 bundles coir yarn, S. Mooljee; 50 bales wool, R Nursey; 36 bales cotton and 30 bales wool, M. Ludha; 46 bales cotton, V. Vurria; 41 bales cotton, S. Moorarjee; 119 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 54 bales cotton, Merwanjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, D. Canjee; 5 bales cotton, S. Morarjee
Surat (s), 72 bales cotton, M. Naronjee; 125 bales cotton, R. Jugonath; 19 packages gallnuts, H. A. Esmall; 21 bales cotton, N. Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 80 bales coir yarn, S. Mooljee; 6 bags coffee, M. Luckmedass; 11 cases chundroose, 1 bale hides, Lawrence and Co.
Golconda (s), 9 bundles and 173 pieces E. teeth, S. Durvesh; 13½ piece s E. teeth, A. Fazul; 5 bundles and 77 pieces E. teeth, A. Peerbhoy.
Surat, (s), 4 7 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 50 bales mule twist, E. Noorden and Co; 1,400 bundles red iron nails, E. Ramjee; 185 bundles sharkfins, and 15 bundles fishmaws, L. Rajubally.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTENBURGH—August 27th, at Oraie, Bundlecund, the wife of C. A. Battenburgh, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

CONNOR—August 31st, at Agra, the wife of Mr. E. J. Connor, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—September 1st, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Captain Walter F. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1871.

WE are sorry Mr. Connon should suppose we had any intention of finding fault with his management of an unmanageable Bench; and we certainly did not mean to impugn the correctness of his decision that Captain Walshe's motion was carried. Our only complaint is that it should have been thought necessary to make assurance doubly sure by requiring the Justices to vote twice over in favour of that motion; and, had the ordinary practice of public meetings, based upon the proceedings of the House of Commons, been followed, we believe the majority for sanctioning the lease would have been much larger than Thursday's voting made it appear to be. Our only object in criticizing what was done is to try if we cannot assist in bringing about an understanding that better order shall be maintained at future meetings; and we will endeavour to illustrate our reading of the accepted rules of well-governed public meetings by showing how they would have worked last Thursday. The fundamental rule, we repeat, without which any progress whatever is impossible, is that one question shall never be submitted twice to the same meeting, but that a decision once taken is irrevocable. The purpose of elaborate codes of rules is to reconcile this necessity with full liberty of discussion. How can this be done?

If Captain Walshe had moved his amendment in the ordinary House of Commons' form it would have come before the meeting in this shape:—"That all the words of Captain Baker's motion after the opening words "'That this Bench', be left out, and the following words" stating the substance of his amendment "inserted in their place." When the debate had reached its close, the question put by the Chairman would have been—not, do you vote for this amendment—Aye or No?—but "That the words proposed to be left out stand "part of the question." The result of this mode of challenging a declaration of opinion—on the original motion, be it observed, not on the particular amendment moved by Captain Walshe—would have been that only the supporters of Captain Baker's proposition in its integrity could have voted in the affirmative. We assume, therefore, that the words at issue would have been left out, and that nothing would have remained of the original resolution but the three words, "That this Bench." Then the next question for the Chairman to put would have been, "That the words proposed by Captain "Walshe be inserted in place of those left out." This would have given an opportunity to Mr. Maxwell, or anybody else, to propose the substitution of any other words that they preferred to Captain Walshe's amendment, since the voting on the previous question had committed the Bench to no particular expression of opinion in favour of one amendment or another, but simply to the rejection of Captain Baker's resolution as it stood. The Bench, therefore, might in this way have gone on rejecting one amendment after another till it found a suitable form of words to fill up the blank with. This procedure would have given every one a chance, while at the same time saving the Bench from the risk—to which the practice of putting a proposition twice over, first as an amendment and then as a substantive resolution, exposed it—of stultifying itself by rejecting what it had just previously affirmed.

THE Poona sportsmen, we are glad to observe, have succeeded in organising a working committee for the preservation of game in the vicinity of that station, and their example is one well worthy of imitation in all parts of India, but more especially so in towns and cantonments bordering upon lines of railway. The wasteful destruction of game, at present permitted without question, is much to be regretted, and we believe it to be daily increasing in magnitude as the rail scours the country of its produce for the benefit of the large cities. No close, or breeding season, is observed where hares, partridge, quail, and florican are concerned, and the consequence is, that the birds and ground game generally are visibly decreasing, and that too with a rapidity that promises speedy extinction if some measures are not adopted to afford them protection. It must be remembered that small game in India is assailed by innumerable natural enemies of whom we know nothing in England. Snakes, rats, bandycoots, ichneumons, foxes and jackals all prey upon the eggs or the young game on the ground, while kites, buzzards, hawks, owls, and many other birds assail it in the air with a persistency that renders it surprising that game should be as abundant as it is in places where the native *shikarrees* have no interest in destroying it by wholesale; but the latter are, in fact, its worst enemies, a single shikaree family, accustomed to supply a market, doing probably more damage in a month than all its other enemies put together could inflict upon it in a year. They are notoriously clever and rapacious, these native poachers; and when they hunt, as they commonly do, in families consisting, perhaps, of a man, his wife, and a promising progeny of some half dozen little boys and girls, it is nothing strange that they should clear large tracts of country of game in a wonderfully short space of time. One and all, they are adepts in the art of netting and snaring, and they have also "calls" for every kind of game bird, by which they take thousands in the breeding season, and effectually put a stop to its reproduction. They are careless of the future. When they have exhausted one hunting-ground, they move off to another, keeping within a certain distance, however, of the rail or their markets, and so they continue carrying devastation in their train; for we believe that grounds they have once cleared can never recover themselves, since hawks, snakes, bandycoots, &c., take care that the little they leave shall not come to a head again.

It is much to be regretted that Europeans encourage this reckless destruction of game by purchasing birds and animals out of season. Possibly, not one in ten ever thinks, when he purchases a partridge, say, in the month of August, that the poor bird has been snared off her nest. All he knows is, that partridges are very plentiful in the market about that time, and, if they are poor and tasteless, why they will do well enough for a jelly pie or some culinary *hocus pocus* of that sort! The birds are cheap, and he purchases them, but in doing so he acts unwisely, for he wilfully denies himself the same bird in season, and when it is worth eating as a roast. As an instance in point, the black, or painted, partridge—an excellent bird for sport or for the table, and once common throughout the Deccan—is now rarely to be met with except in native *shikarrees'* baskets during the breeding season; the bird is fast becoming extinct in all but the remote parts of the country, and the writer himself was glad to purchase a hen and her tiny brood from a poacher but the other day as a curiosity in a district that formerly abounded in this valuable description of game. It is indeed a common complaint among sportsmen, that their favourite haunts of other days are no longer worth shooting over; and for the preservation of sport, if not of valuable food, it is very necessary that Anglo-Indians should combine together to restrain the sale of game within reasonable limits.

Our migratory birds fare better than the others, but they too are persecuted in a manner which is causing them to become scarcer and scarcer every year. Hardly has the first *wisp* of snipe made an appearance within marketable distance of a town or cantonment, than the birds are either netted by native *shikarrees*, or shot down by people calling themselves sportsmen! An October snipe is scarcely worth eating, yet, for the sake of slaying or selling him, hundreds of birds are driven harassed from haunts where, had they been allowed to remain in peace until later in the year, they would not only have fattened to perfection, but would have attracted other hundreds to their feeding grounds to afford good sport to the sportsman. As with snipe so with wild ducks. It is hard to conceive the latter out of date in India considering the immense flocks in which they visit us, but they are nevertheless needlessly persecuted by shikarrees and others without regard to season; and in their case, too, the consequence is, that good duck shooting is no longer to be had in the vicinity of any large town or cantonment, or anywhere, we might say, within easy distance of a line of rail. Now, to check this indiscriminate persecution of game, and to give the game fair play, the Poona sportsmen, we see, propose the following resolutions:—"That between the 1st June and 15th October partridges and quail be considered out of season, and that sportsmen agreeing to this proposition shall use their utmost exertions to prevent the sale and destruction of these varieties of game between the periods mentioned. 2ndly—That a book containing this resolution of the meeting be circulated for the signatures of all the sportsmen and residents of Poona and its vicinity." The Poona sportsmen can do no more. They seem to us to have done all that it lies in their power to do, but we venture to say that it is not nearly sufficient for the object desired.

Sportsmen will not purchase game out of season, but men, both Europeans and natives, who are not sportsmen, will do so, and encourage, as hitherto, the native poachers in their misdeeds. A special Act is needed, and Mr. Stephen might very properly give us one, which would make it illegal for any one to sell or kill game within the period above-mentioned, the offence being punishable with a fine sufficiently severe to put a stop, once and for all, to the practice. Reasonable people, even those compelled to go without their game *salmis* and pies between June and October, could hardly object to such a law if they weighed well its object. It is simply to give them good game in plenty in season, instead of bad game in plenty out of season—their own interest [illegible] consulted in such an Act. Again, they should remember that, if some legislative check is not put upon the existent indiscriminate destruction of game, the time cannot be far distant when they must either pay an extraordinary price for the article or do without it altogether. Let Anglo-Indians throughout the country take example from the Poona sportsmen, and as far as possible induce the wealthy natives of their acquaintance to join them in this good cause, and it is likely enough that the Government of India will afford them active support in the matter. In an affair like this under discussion it is necessary that the State should be convinced that Anglo-Indians are really anxious to preserve the game of the country, for without their assistance such preservation could scarcely be enforced by law. At any rate the game is worth the candle, and we should recommend Anglo-Indians in other stations to do as the sportsmen of Poona have done, and through similar associations convince the Government as far as possible of the urgent necessity of a system of game preservation for India.

MR. C. P. COOPER, barrister-at-law, has we are glad to learn, been appointed Second Magistrate of Police, in place of Mr. R. H. Showell, who retires from the Bench next month.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR has issued invitations for a ball (full dress), to take place at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Monday, the 18th instant.

IN an article on the "Bombay Murder," the *Soolubhu Sumachar*, quoting in full the confession of the murderer Robinson, says—"What terrible revenge, how shameful! Is wicked Picking still going about as not guilty! Oh inhabitants of India! looking at the irreligious and shameful conduct of some Englishmen, who are like wicked demons, are you still fond of flattery?"

WE have heard much of late about the intention of the Maharajah of Rewah to get rid of his minister, Sir Dinkur Rao, and the reforms which he was eager to introduce in the administration of his State, and which Sir Dinkur Rao obstructed. In referring to this, the *Englishman* says—"We now understand that Sir Dinkur Rao's connection with Rewah has ceased; and are awaiting the result to enable us to judge of the justice of the Rajah's complaints regarding his late minister. We have been led to expect that Rewah is about to enter upon a new and happy era; and none will be more ready than ourselves to admit the merits of the Rajah and his measures, should these expectations be fulfilled."

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE Circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts:—

BROACH, 3rd September.—The weather during the preceding week was intensely hot and dry, without a single indication of the monsoon, and although the crops had not suffered any appreciable injury, yet grave fears as to their safety, should rain not fall shortly, were entertained. Timely showers on Friday and Saturday, however, have put the crops beyond immediate danger, but 19 inches are still required before the average will have been reached. As the recent showers were accompanied by thunder and lightning, it is feared that the end of the monsoon is at hand. Should such be the case, great distress will be experienced by men and cattle next year, the tanks, &c., not being half full up to date.

Rain-fall during the week:—

	Inch.		Inch.
Broach	1·25	Randere	0·12

KHAMGAUM, 2nd Sept.—Since writing last regarding the crops, I have telegraphed to say that some rain had fallen on the 30th ultimo. We had about half an inch, and last night again we had about 5 cents more. The sky still remains very much clouded, and there is every chance of more rain. Though the crops will have no doubt suffered to some extent from the long drought, I don't think any great falling off need be anticipated.

SHEAGAUM, 1st Sept.—I am glad to say we have had three heavy showers of rain within the last twenty-fours hours. They did not last long but I think enough has fallen to dispel any fears regarding the cotton crop in this neighbourhood. Heavy clouds are appearing again, and I have no doubt more rain will fall to-night.

P. S. SHEAGAUM, 3rd.—Another nice shower of rain fell last night, and I am glad to say, as I write, (6-30 P.M.) that there is a general fall all over this neighbourhood.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACCIDENT AT ALDERSHOT.

AN IRONCLAD GROUNDED.

TRIAL OF THE COMMUNIST PRISONERS

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTERS.

RIOT IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Advices from Caprera state that Garibaldi is now convalescent.

On the arrival of the horses of the 1st Life Guards at Aldershot yesterday a stampede took place, owing to their having been insecurely picketed. Many were killed and injured. The ironclad Repulse has grounded near the Nore, but floated off at high water. The press sharply criticises these incidents.

Chung How has arrived in London. It is understood that no definite result has been attained from his negotiations with the French Government.

PARIS, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

The court-martial on the Communists has sentenced two of the prisoners to death, two to penal servitude for life, and the remainder to terms of from three to six months' imprisonment, with fines.

In to-day's Assembly the Minister of Finance announced that the payment to the Prussian Government of a third half milliard has been completed.

The official journal announces that all the Ministers have resigned, but that M. Thiers has been requested to resume his functions.

LONDON, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

A large meeting took place in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, yesterday, when the crowd attacked the police, fifty of whom were wounded.

Her Majesty the Queen is again indisposed.

LONDON, 2ND SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm at previous prices.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.	
Exchange on India, 1s. 11d.	
Oriental Bank shares, £44.	
Chartered „ „ £14.	
„ Mercantile „ £25-10.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	£39-10.
4 per cent Rupee Paper	95.
5 „ ditto	101¾.
5½ „ ditto	109¾.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £51,000,000.

Total notes in Bank of England and France, £103,375,000.

Arrived from Bombay, American.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE BANGALORE CASE.

MADRAS, 4TH SEPT., AFTERNOON.

A criminal prosecution is about to be instituted against Messrs. Frere and Lambart at Bangalore.

TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, 4TH, SEPT. AFT.

A typhoon occurred on Saturday night, considerable damage being done to the shipping in the harbour. The ship Nancy, which was loaded for Bombay, is a total wreck.

THE COTTON CROP IN CENTRAL INDIA.

THE following telegraphic information, regarding the state of the weather and the prospects of the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars, has been communicated to the Chamber of Commerce by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for those provinces:—

"WEST BERAR.—From Deputy Commissioner, dated Akola, Monday, September 4th, 1871, [illegible] hours 21 minutes.

"Rainfall during week two inches thirty-two cents. Agricultural prospects much better.

"EAST BERAR (OOMRAWUTTEE).—From Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, dated Monday, 4th September 1871, 13 hours 35 minutes.

"Rain has been falling more or less throughout the country since Wednesday last. The weather is very cloudy. Rain is now falling here. The crops are all improving."

"WEST BERAR ([illegible]).—From Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Monday, 4th September 1871, 10-35 A.M.

"Since 31st one inch eleven cents of rain has fallen here—rain has been general over the district, and more is expected. Crops have made great progress in last few days, and if all continues well we may still get about an average outturn."

"NAGPORE (CENTRAL PROVINCES).—From Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, dated Monday, 4th September 1871, 12-30 P.M.

"During the last two days heavy showers have fallen: prospects good."

THE LATE MEETING OF JUSTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot object to your retaining your opinion that it was unnecessary for me to put Captain Walshe's proposition to the late meeting as a substantive motion after it had been carried as an amendment. But you cannot deny that in doing so I was following the practice of Parliament and of meetings conducted on that model. The reason which I gave, loosely, for putting it so was rather an illustration of the possible use of it than a reason for doing it. What I cared to show was that you were in error in charging me when acting as I did with not acting according to any "extant code of rules." I claim that I have shown that I did act according to the highest existing authority.

I am not aware of any inconsistency in the reasons given by me for not entertaining the proposed amendments of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and of Captain Morland at the time they were offered. The reason that I gave at the meeting was that which I gave yesterday in the words of Dr. Smith in his Handy Book that "farther amendments" at that stage can only be made when "not inconsistent" with the principle of one already affirmed. I might have quoted the more authoritative work of Sir Erskine May. In it, in the chapter on Amendments, I read:—"No amendment can be made on the first part of a question, after the latter has been amended, or has been proposed to be amended if a question has been put upon such proposed amendment. But if an amendment to insert or add words to a question be withdrawn, by leave of the House, the fact of that amendment having been proposed will not preclude the proposal of another amendment, affecting an earlier part of the question, *so long as it does not extend farther back than the last words upon which the House have already expressed an opinion*" (pp. 238,239.)

You and others, I think, have overlooked the fact that when the Justices met last Friday, they were not merely a continuation of the meeting held the week before, but they were actually in the middle of an adjourned debate on Captain Walshe's amendment. If I had had knowledge, before this debate came on, of the intention of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and of Captain Morland to move such amendments as we all afterwards learned that they wished to submit, I should certainly have proposed to the meeting that these latter proposed amendments should have been disposed of before Captain Walshe's, because that would have been a more natural order for considering the points, and there is ample authority and precedent for such a course.

But *after* the Bench had ruled, though only by way of amendment, that the Lease was to be sanctioned, I say it was impossible for me to ask them to say whether they would postpone action on the same subject to be made dependent on a contingent event, or whether they would appoint a committee to consider as to what should be done in the same matter. That would have been an act of self-stultification to which I am still well satisfied with myself for not having invited them.

The propositions came too late; and the men came too late, but as that was their own doing, I do not know why I should be blamed for it.—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN CONNON.

Bombay, 4th September.

P.S.—If Captain Walshe's proposition when put as a substantive resolution had been lost, that would have been in effect, though not in form, carrying out Mr. Hamilton Maxwell's view, as pointed out in the reason or illustration given yesterday, from which you have deduced inconsistency on my part, and *there* was the opportunity for Mr. Maxwell and those who agreed with him, if they were in a majority, to get done in a regular way what they afterwards wanted me to assist them in getting a chance of having done in an irregular way, and which I would not do. If you still think there is any "inconsistency" on my part in this matter, I must at this stage leave the public, so far as I am concerned, to judge between us.

J. C.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND GENERAL TROCHU.

THE following is the full text of a letter from the French Empress on some passages in General Trochu's defence of his conduct:—

CHISLEHURST, 27th June, 1871.

MY DEAR ANNE,—I have just now read the speech General Trochu delivered in his defence in the Assembly, and in doing so—I assure you—I experienced a feeling rather of painful emotion than of utter astonishment, although the latter feeling would appear the more natural one.

It was especially painful to me that a French General, to justify the errors committed by him, should endeavour to let the responsibility fall on a woman.

I do not say that on our part no grave errors were committed, and I take courageously my share of them; but what I can never admit, and wherever I am now accused, is that, at the time when France was unfortunate, I should have acted with the sole view of saving the Dynasty.

From the 6th August to 4th September, setting aside, as it was my duty, every personal thought, I had but one preoccupation, one only, that of saving our country.

General Trochu states the telegram received on the night of the 7th August very inexactly; it contained these words—"*The General returns, and the Emperor follows him.*" It was he, he only, who, under the pretext of a proclamation previously issued, desired me to suppress the name of the Emperor.

He appears to-day to say that, ceding to sentiments of personal ambition, I would have sacrificed the Sovereign to the Regency.

You know the affection I always bore, and bear, at the bottom of my heart for the Emperor. This affection is even increasing now, when I see him so resignedly accept all, even the most infamous calumnies.

General Trochu walked round the defence of Paris, as he did round the Tuileries, without ever entering into it.

He has himself declared that at the end of September, in his opinion, any further resistance was impossible. Why then think of the sublime folly to continue it at whatever cost? He has availed himself of the Republic which he betrayed, notwithstanding the obligations he had taken elsewhere. I shall never forget his air of compunction in telling me "*that I could always count on his faith of Catholic and Breton.*" He does not know, then, that a Catholic never lies, and that a Breton has never availed himself of the sword which he received from his Sovereign, in order to point it against him. "*He knew very well that the revolution of the 4th September broke the engagements taken by certain Powers which had promised to intervene.*" General Trochu was not ignorant of these circumstances, and, whatever he may do, he will never wash away by his speeches one blot—that of having lied towards the Republic, as he lied towards the Empire.

I would write you much longer, my dear Anne, if I had the time. I am compelled to hand this letter to a safe person, who leaves immediately.

I think of you often, and embrace you and yours.—Your affectionate aunt, EUGENIE.

I send you a photograph of my son.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, 1,909 tons and 450 h. p., Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Blackwell	Captain Leckottee
Mrs. Blyth	A gentleman
Mrs. Culhane	Mr G E Marriott.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W B Macrone	The Hon. Mr C A Turner
Captain Johnstone	Mr J H Watson.

THE COST OF THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday Mr. Narayen accounts for the inaccuracy of his statement at the meeting of the Bench regarding the cost of the Police, by saying that, when he used the words "entire cost of the police," he did not mean what he said; he meant the "cost of the City Police alone." I wonder what explanation he will now give for the following misrepresentation respecting the cost of the European City Police which he made in his letter in your issue of yesterday. He says the cost of the European City Police in 1864 was "Rs. 2,114-1 per month." The actual cost of the European City Police in 1864 (exclusive of Dockyard and Water Police) was Rs. 3,556-8 and not Rs. 2,114-1 as stated by Mr. Narayen in his letter, as will be seen from the following figures, the correctness of which he will be obliged to admit:—

European Foot Police, 3	Sergeants at the rate of		
Rs. 150 each			
Do	3 Sergeants	Rs.	450 0 0
Do	6 Constables at Rs. 120 each		360 0 0
Do	6 do at Rs. 100 each		600 0 0
	Grain Batta		154 0 0
Do Mounted Police, 1 Sergeant			72 0 0
Do	2 Corporals at Rs. 70 each		140 0 0
Do	1 do		68 0 0
Do	16 Troopers at Rs. 65 each		1,040 0 0
	Grain Batta		132 0 0
European City Police, total cost per month in 1864		Rs.	3,556 0 0

In his letter Mr. Narayen gave only the cost of 18 men instead of the cost of 38 men, the number then on the rolls. On what grounds he omitted the 20 men of the Mounted Police from his calculation I cannot imagine. Surely he could not have excluded them on the grounds that they did not belong to the City Police; probably he supposed they all belonged to the *Horse Marines*, or what is most likely he omitted them because it suited his purpose to do so, in order to show an unfavourable contrast between the cost of 1864 and 1871. I did not expect he would have recourse to a quibble of this kind in order to defend the blundering statements he made at the Bench meeting.

In the memorial he says "Rs. 1,806" has been saved by dispensing with the European Mounted Police. Now, the European Mounted Police were dispensed with by being absorbed in the Foot Police, and at the present time they actually cost Rs. 2,075 per month. The entire cost in 1864 was Rs. 2,422-2-8 per month. The present cost is Rs. 2,075. Gross saving by dispensing with the European Mounted Police Rs. 347 per month, or Rs. 4,166 per annum. Out of this amount Mr. Narayen in his memorial recommends the Government to pay "Rs. 7,944" for the maintenance of the native sowars, and says, after that is done, there will be sufficient to cover the cost of 33 men that he states is the present excess over the strength of 1864. For preparing a memorial containing such bosh as that, the Bench gave him a vote of thanks, but the Government is not so easily hoodwinked as the Bench. Government will not accept fiction for fact, and take it for granted it is all right, because Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee attached his name to it.—Yours, &c., X. Y.

2nd September.

THE CENSUS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4th September.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that the duty of supervising the taking of *the Census* of this Presidency, and of afterwards compiling the general results, be undertaken by the Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Lumsdaine, who is authorised to employ such extra establishment as may be necessary, and to prefer contingent bills, subject to audit, for such incidental charges as may be, or have been incurred, dating from the 15th August last.

2. The night of the 15th December next has been fixed for the taking of *the Census*, and for obvious reasons, it is desirable, that, wherever it be practicable, the final enumeration should then be made.

3. In many districts, however, there are portions of territory where wild and wandering tribes occupy widely scattered hamlets and encampments, and for these exceptional localities an exceptional method of enumeration will be necessary, nor can it be restricted to a single night. The Commissioner in Sind and the Revenue Commissioners are therefore requested to report, as soon as possible, and direct to the Sanitary Commissioner, to what particular localities and to what individual tribes this exceptional method should apply, and such proposals should be submitted as will ensure the perfectness of a reliable enumeration within a period of one month immediately preceding the 15th December next.

4. Provision must be made for house-holders and others, British subjects, who live where British limits are coterminous with those of Native States, and who may have crossed the border at the time when the Census is taken. These are to be enumerated in their several villages, and they are to be marked as temporarily absent.

5. In the same way throughout the entire coast line of the Presidency the Home Trade maritime population will be enumerated in the ports or places to which they themselves belong. Instructions upon this point will be issued hereafter, but it may be understood that the Home Trade is to include the fishing and bunder boats, the coasting vessels, and all such as are never, under ordinary circumstances, more than two or three days between port and port, or from one anchorage to another.

6. The enumerator's form will be that which accompanies this resolution, and under no circumstances is it to be changed or altered in any way. The Sanitary Commissioner will arrange for the printing and distribution of the forms, and Collectors and Political Officers will report, as soon as possible, how many copies are required in the several languages of their districts.

7. In like manner there will be issued a series of forms in English for exhibiting in each collectorate the results of the Census within that collectorate.

8. Enumerators will be provided as follows:—

(a.) The services of all Patels, Koolkurnees or Tollatees, or of officers corresponding to them, of all Schoolmasters, of Vaccinators, of the Police, and of all other subordinate Government officials, and servants of all departments, are to be regarded as available, and without extra remuneration, but where actual expenses have been incurred, as in travelling, &c., the claims will be allowed if supported by the head of the department from which the claimant's services were obtained. For these Government enumerators the Collectors will arrange in direct communication with heads of departments.

(b.) Municipalities should be asked for such assistance as they can give, and there might be enlisted the influence of those who wield it by caste or religion, by descent or position, or by wealth.

(c.) Where neither Government nor Municipal Officers are numerically equal to the work, and where neither Government nor Municipal aid his procurable, the Collectors may, at their discretion, engage paid enumerators at a rate not exceeding one rupee for every hundred houses enumerated, or for every hundred forms filled in. At the same time it may be understood, that special cases will be specially considered when the expenditure may have exceeded this limit.

This paid agency will be required for cities, and possibly for the large towns and villages; but it may be expected, that, in these instances, the superior intelligence of the community generally will in itself be of great service.

9. All Assistant and Deputy Collectors will be required to give effective aid in such manner as may be prescribed by the Collectors, either within their respective charges, or in the Census of large towns, or in the correspondence with the Sanitary Commissioner, and in the arrangements generally.

10. Upon all points connected with the filling in of the enumerator's forms detailed instructions will be forwarded with them, and every information regarding them is then to be given to heads of houses and others. No time should be lost in distributing them to every town and village, and local arrangements are to be made for their being filled in by the ordinary talooka and village revenue officers; and where necessary, by the paid agency sanctioned in paragraph 8 (c) of this resolution. The filling in of the forms is to be done in strict accordance with the detailed instructions which will accompany them, and, when filled in, the Collectors will arrange for their safe deposit until such time as they are issued to the final enumerators; but, during this interval, they are to be sent for revision and correction to the head office in each talooka. Mamlutdars and others are to be directed to exercise the greatest care in this preliminary scrutiny.

11. The Commissioner in Sind and the Revenue Commissioners will, as soon as possible, submit estimates for the cost of paid enumerators, as well as for such extra establishments as will be required for the subsequent compilation for each collectorate.

12. Instructions will be issued through the Political Department to all Political Officers to secure, within the territories in which they are employed, an enumeration as far as possible like that contemplated for British limits; and in these territories it may probably be necessary to assimilate the method to that authorised under paragraph 3 of this resolution.

13. For all military limits instructions will be issued through the Military Department.

14. For the city of Bombay instructions were issued by Government Resolution No. 422, dated 18th February 1870. A copy of this resolution, and of the papers upon which it was passed, will be communicated to the Collector of Bombay, the Master Attendant, the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner of Customs; and these officers will give every assistance to the Municipal Commissioner in carrying out the instructions then sanctioned.

15. His Excellency in Council would impress upon all executive officers the very urgent necessity for at once making such preliminary arrangements as will tend to facilitate the final enumeration. Districts and cities, and towns and villages should be divided and sub-divided into well-defined areas, and in each the number of houses should be specified and arranged with reference to house-to-house visitation. These areas should be told off as enumerators' charges, and village officers and others should be familiarised with them; each house will be the unit of enumeration; each village the unit of classification.

16. Each enumerator is to be directed to report himself at his post by 9 A.M. on the morning of the 13th December next, and there will then be given to him the forms which have been filled in for his area. He will at once proceed to that area, and satisfy himself beyond all doubt, that the enclosures and houses within it have been arranged and specified; that the numbers assigned to that correspond with the numbers on their respective forms; that the name of the chief male resident has been rightly filled in; and that the other columns are correct in all details. This should all be completed by noon of the 15th December.

17. The actual enumeration will commence on or about 8 P.M. on the 15th December 1871; and each enumerator will then take with him the completed and scrutinised form for each house of his area, arranged as far as possible in the order in which each house is to be visited; and in token of his having visited it, he will take upon the form the signature or mark of some one adult member of the household.

18. On the following day, or as soon after as possible, each enumerator will deliver in, at the office from which he received them, such forms as were handed over to him, and he will attend for their subsequent examination in the head office in each talooka, and when this examination is completed, the work of the paid enumerators will be finished and they will be furnished with certificates that they were employed. Those Government officials and servants who were lent from other departments will be returned as soon as possible after the 16th December, and Collectors will make their own arrangements with regard to their own talooka and village officials being retained for the subsequent compilations.

19. His Excellency in Council trusts that all officers and subordinate officials will take every opportunity of giving publicity to the fact that a Census is about to be taken, and that an accurate knowledge of the exact condition of the people is the only object the Government have in taking it.

20. All communications on the subject are to be addressed to the Sanitary Commissioner.

W. H. CROWE,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—There was a good fall of rain at Surat on Sunday last.

MALCOLM PEIT.—The fall of rain at Malcolm Peit up to the 15th August amounted to 151 inches and 15 cents

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Sunday a portion of a house in Camateepoora Street fell down, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per schooner Africa, at 1 p.m. to-day.

POLICE FINES.—In August last Rs. 2,891-10-0 were recovered on account of fines inflicted by the several magistrates of police.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—There were 60 European vagrants yesterday in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a native child was found by the police on Sunday morning in one of the dustbins on the side of the Esplanade road.

RAJA OF OODEYPOOR.—The Raja of Oodeypoor, who arrived here with his family last week, intends to leave in a few days on a pilgrimage to Benares.

RAIN AT SHOLAPORE.—The rainfall at Sholapore up to the 15th August amounted only to 1 inch and 31 cents. Last week there was a copious fall of rain.

THE LATE MR. CURSONDAS MOOLJEE.—We are informed that a movement is being made to raise a fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Cursondas Mooljee.

BARODA.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that a few days ago H. H. Mulharrao visited the jail at Baroda, and was highly pleased with the arrangements of the establishment.

RAJA OF DHRUNGHUDRA.—We are glad to learn that the Raja of Dhrunghudra has opened in his territory schools, dispensaries, courts, and several other institutions for the good of his subjects.

ACCIDENT.—Syed Gunnee, employed at the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills, fell from one of the beams on Sunday (a height of about twenty feet), and was seriously hurt. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE ST. VINCENT'S POOR HOME, BANDORA.—The annual fancy bazaar, in aid of the above Home, will be held on the 8th instant and continued till the 10th. A raffle of the articles remaining unsold takes place as usual, the price of a ticket being one rupee.

TRESPASS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, a Hindoo named Rama Balloo was charged with trespassing in a ground or premises belonging to Government, without any satisfactory excuse, and was, on conviction, sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Cowasjee Patell Street, concerning the death of a Parsee dubash named Ruttonjee Manockjee, who, the jury found, had committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea whilst laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.—We stated the other day that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., intended to build a chawl near the Parsee Dhurumshalla at Chowpatty, for the accommodation of the poor Persian Parsees. The foundation of the chawl was laid last week, and it is estimated to cost about Rs. 10,000.

SUICIDE AT SEA.—Captain Arcus of the ship Adelaide, now in Bombay harbour, yesterday made a report to the Senior Magistrate of Police that the third mate of that vessel, named Philip George Harphorn, supposed to be a native of Manchester, committed suicide during the voyage from Liverpool by shooting himself with a pistol on the 22nd June last.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—In August last, Mr. Spencer, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, disposed of 595 cases. In 550 of the cases verdict was given for plaintiffs, in 19 for defendants, and non-suits were entered in 26 cases. There were 61 professional cases during the month, in which 1 counsel, 21 attorneys, and 68 pleaders, appeared on behalf of the parties.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade band-stand:—

March	Mendolinata	Riviere.
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Quadrille	Polichinelle	Musard.
Sel. (First Op)	Macbeth	Verdi.
Valse	Deutsche Lieder	Liehrer.
Galop	Earl of Chester	Koessl.

RAIN AT SHOLAPORE.—We hear from Sholapore that there has been heavy and [illegible] rain in the districts around that station [illegible] is very late, and will [illegible]

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had the rain come down at the usual time.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA ASSEMBLIES.—The Assembly formerly advertised to take place on the 11th instant has been unavoidably postponed until further notice. The number of engagements for the fortnight is so great that it is thought better to postpone this one to a future night.—*Id.*

THE mail train last night arrived in Poona at 7-30, instead of 6-30, in consequence of its having had to wait an hour at Callian, owing to some delay in the arrival there of the mail from Jubbulpore. The passengers for Sholapore and the stations beyond had to go on at once, as the mail train left as usual for Madras at 8 P.M.—*Id.*

CRICKET.—The match of cricket, *North* v. *South*, is fixed for to-day, and weather permitting, will come off at the Gymkhana at 10-30 A.M. sharp. The following is a list of the gentlemen who have been selected to represent the South:—Adams, Anderson, Bell, Coddington, Edwardes, Ford, Fuller, Malcolmson, Singleton, Starkey, Trueman.—*Id.*

THE DECCAN HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, which was previously fixed for the 13th instant, has been postponed until Monday the 2nd and Tuesday the 3rd of October. The Dog Show has also been postponed; but it is requested that entries for it should be sent to Captain Butler, 83rd Regiment, not later than the 20th instant. We hope our readers will not forget this in the midst of so many engagements, as it is important to know what animals are to be exhibited.—*Id.*

PIECE OF RAILWAY EMBANKMENT WASHED AWAY NEAR NANDGAUM.

A few yards of the G. I. P. Railway embankment near Nandgaum was washed away by heavy rain on Saturday evening. Communication was restored on Sunday afternoon.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 258 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these, 78 were under sentences by the High Court, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 147 by the Magistrates of Police, 28 by Military Courts Martial, and 3 by Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 141 were natives, and the remaining 117 were Europeans.

USAGE AS TO MANGOE CONTRACTS.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. O'Leary, the First Judge, disposed of the case of Chimnajee Dewjee v. Luxuman Shiwa. The cause was heard on Friday last when evidence for both parties was taken, and the case was adjourned for judgment. Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham appeared for the defendant, while Mr. Vasontrao represented the plaintiff.

The plaintiff sued for the recovery of Rs. 500 on account of damages sustained by him by reason of the defendant Luxuman's breach of promise. The defendant had purchased the fruit of mangoe trees in certain gardens situated in the village of Molad, in Salsette talooka, for the year 1870-71, and he subsequently transferred the contract to the plaintiff on receiving a certain sum of money. The plaintiff alleged that the owners of the mangoe trees prevented him for several days from removing the fruit, and demanded a certain number of mangoes which the defendant had agreed to give them on account of their ownership. The obstruction continued till the plaintiff satisfied the demand made by the owners. The plaintiff consequently brought the present action for the value of mangoes which he had been obliged to give to the owners, and for the damage sustained by him on account of the detention.

Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham set up in defence "customary usage," and pleaded that his client had transferred the contract to the plaintiff, subject to the "usage" of giving a certain number of mangoes to the owners at the time of removing the fruit from the trees. Mr. Vishnu showed by evidence that such a usage existed in connection with mangoe contracts, and got the plaintiff to admit in cross-examination that he had himself given mangoes to the owners in some of his own contracts.

His Honor gave verdict for the plaintiff only for Rs. 5, which plaintiff had been obliged to pay on account of the defendant, as admitted by him, and threw out the claim for damages. The Judge observed that the plaintiff had known the usage, and himself had been the cause of the obstruction for which he claimed damages, as he refused to give the mangoes demanded by the owners. He also held that no damage had been proved.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE s.s. GUNGA, Captain H. Child, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE ship ADELAIDE, 1,293 tons, Captain S. Arcus, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,130 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Obell.

THE s.s. LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo, and Lieut. J. Grant for Vingorla, and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH AUGUST.)

SHOLAPOOR COLLECTORATE.—There was a great want of rain. The khureef crop was dying for want of rain. Cholera and cattle disease prevailed to some extent in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

BROACH COLLECTORATE.—There was a sufficient quantity of rain during the fortnight under report. The crops were in a flourishing condition. The cultivators were engaged in sowing joowar and cupas. The public health was reported to be good.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—The fall of rain was seasonable and plentiful in some of the talookas, and the crops were in good condition; while in others more rain was wanted. In the Khanapoor talooka the sowing of khureef crops was still in abeyance. In the Tasgaum, Monn, and Malseerus talookas the fall of rain was very scanty, and the crops, unless there should be an immediate and copious fall of rain, would, it was feared, suffer a very serious damage. The state of public health was good, with the exception of two or three talookas where fever slightly prevailed.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following cases, among others, were disposed of:—

RE SHRINIVAS RAMLALL.

The insolvent, a son of the celebrated opium merchant, the late Ramlall Thackoresydas, applied for an interim order. There were several judgments against the insolvent. A Marwaree creditor opposed the application, which was, however, granted after enquiry.

RE WILLIAM JAMES BENNETT.

The liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,334. The insolvent did not answer when his name was called out, and his petition was ordered to be dismissed. He appeared sometime after, when the Commissioner warned him to be more careful in future, and granted him a rule *nisi* until next Court day.

RE AHMED ABDOOLA AND ANOTHER.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 3,530. At a former sitting, the insolvents were opposed on the ground of having made a vexatious defence in a suit brought by the opposing creditor; and the Commissioner had reserved his judgment in the case. To-day his Lordship said he had referred to the minutes and papers in the suit, and, in his Lordship's opinion, there was nothing to shew that their defence was vexatious. They were, therefore, granted their discharge.

RE MALLOO NOWJEE AND OTHERS.

The insolvents were five in number, and formed an undivided Hindoo family, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 5,000. The schedule shewed they had been living extravagantly and far above their income. Their petition was, therefore, adjourned without protection for three months.

RE KEROBA RAMCHUNDER.

Mr. Leith, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Petitioner, who was in jail, failed to comply with rule 3 of the Court, which required that the petition should be filed within twenty-one days. This was owing to his ignorance of the rule and no other cause, for he had no wish to remain in jail one day longer than he could help. The application was opposed on grounds which did not shew sufficient cause for keeping the petitioner in custody. The Commissioner, therefore, granted the application.

RE MUDDON POONJA.

The liabilities of this insolvent are Rs. 32,108. Mr. Marriott, on his behalf, applied for an interim order, saying he had infringed rule 3 of the Court only by a single day. He filed the petition on the twenty-second day instead of within twenty-one days; and his plea was, as in other cases in which the order had been granted, that he was ignorant of the rule. The application was opposed on the affidavit of one Cowasjee Nusserwanjee, head cashier of the National Bank, who were the opposing creditors. Insolvent was not able to give security in a suit filed against him in the High Court, and an attachment before judgment was issued against him, and he was taken into custody.

The Commissioner said he could not interfere in this case. The point had been raised in another case, when the High Court ruled that a man confined in jail by an attachment before judgment could not be released by an order of the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Inverarity, for the National Bank, opposed the application. The matter had been before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 10th and 11th July last, and subsequently an order was passed by the Chief Justice, under section 78 of the Civil Procedure Code, for detaining the insolvent in custody "until the execution of the decree" in the case. The decree had not been executed, and the Chief Justice's order was still in force. The learned counsel, therefore, submitted the Commissioner had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The Commissioner said it seemed the Chief Justice's order was in continuation of the order of Mr. Justice Bayley, and the last order was that petitioner be detained in jail "until the execution of the decree." It appeared clearly the Chief Justice's order was made under section 78; the decree had not been executed; and the present application was refused.

RE GIRDHUR VEERCHUND AND OTHERS.

This case was heard the other day, when Mr. Macpherson appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Marriott for an opposing creditor.

Mr. Marriott examined the insolvent as to a book which, it was alleged, had been concealed by him; but the examination broke down, and the Commissioner remarked that the less that was said about that ground of opposition the better. His Lordship further remarked that it frequently happened that grounds of opposition in insolvency cases were palpable lies, that those who preferred them knew that they were so, and that he would have some day to take very serious notice of such proceedings.

The Commissioner, in disposing of the case, said that the grounds of opposition, as was usual in many cases, contained every kind of opposition contemplated by the Act. The opposition in the present case was virtually reduced to concealment of landed property, and as to that, taking the utmost that had been proved, they would only have been required to put themselves in communication with the Official Assignee. As to concealment of books, it was alleged in the grounds of opposition the books so said to be concealed were in the hands of the opposing creditor all the time, and consequently the most impertinent lies had been alleged in the grounds of opposition. The opposing creditor would have, therefore, to pay insolvent Rs. 60 as costs within a month. The insolvent was granted his discharge.

DISCHARGES.

IN the course of the day, the following insolvents, among others, were granted their discharges:—Shriput Myrally and another, flower sellers, liabilities Rs. 1,200. Rama Rooda and another, potters, liabilities Rs. 3,965. Domingos Alphonso, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,140. Framjee Cowasjee, a contractor, liabilities Rs. 5,841. Hurkisson Pranvullub, a broker, liabilities Rs. 1,772. Syed Dawoud Syed Mohideen and another, bangle-dealers, liabilities Rs. 4,948. Assaria Poonsey, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 45,000. Jairam Parpia, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 1,998. Ameer Bhoja, a mason, liabilities Rs. 2,000. Antonio Francis Lawrence, a tavern-keeper, liabilities Rs. 2,062. Baba Sab Dunnasker, a servant, liabilities Rs. 13,250. Chimnajee Crustnajee, a spice dealer, liabilities Rs. 2,118. Punjeenally Moosakhan, box-dealer, liabilities Rs. 5,318. Dewjee Currumsy, a merchant, liabilities Rs. 88,918. Mankeswur Kessowram, a mendicant, liabilities Rs. 6,671.

HIGH COURT.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

524-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mona Heera v Poonjabai, widow, and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Heera v Bai Javer and another—C Tyabjee.
539-71—R J Abraham—Thackersee Dewjee v Khetsee Khimjee and another—No appearance.
541-71—C Tyabjee—Vussonjee Mungee v Ramdas Vundravundas and others—Jefferson and Payne.
563-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Narrondas Nathoobhoy v Bhoyechund Jugjeevan—No appearance.
565-71—Leathes and Crawford—Solomon Volkart and another v Poonja Walljee and another—No appearance.
571-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Goolbai, widow v Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.

LONG CAUSES.

233-71—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Hormusjee v Eduljee Hormusjee—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
551—70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bharmul Purbut, &c. v G F Pim and others—Dallas and Lynch.
736-70—Dallas and Lynch—Clara Bordier and others v Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Mody—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

25-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Ghunshamdas Goorsamull v Sorabjee Muncherjee—No appearance.
514-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Munguldas Nathoobhoy v Canjee Luckmidas—No appearance.
518-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Mahomed Nubbee Khan bin &c., v Alli Abdoolla—No appearance.
524-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mona Heerjee v Poonjabai, widow and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
562-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Framjee Eduljee v Metha Munjee—No appearance.
566-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cassum Hajee Mitha v Francis, Martin and others—No appearance.
570-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Guza Prema and others v Purshotum Janardhunjee—No appearance.
572-71—D S Garud—Hippolyte Fournier v Hurrydas Soonderdas—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Shaw Jaitha Bhoga v Narron Juggonnath—C. Tyabjee.
478-69—C Tyabjee—Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed v Memon Sullamon Tharoo—Thacker and Chalk.
653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, v Maneckbai, widow.
657-70—Dr. Dallas—Peter de Souza v Joseph de Costa.
663-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Shah Dewchund Nathoo v Metha Jugjeevan Hemjee.
687-70—Khunderao Morojee—Casseram Ramjee v Cristnarao Raghoonathjee.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

THE *Friend of India*, in its paragraph on Exchange, says—"With reference to the National Bank, a meeting of many of the Calcutta shareholders was held on Monday, and it was unanimously determined to try to liquidate the bank, close the London establishment, and bring the head office back to Calcutta; while some shareholders expressed a strong wish to wind up the bank *in toto*. The opinions of this meeting, as of those of shareholders resident in London, will be fully discussed at the general meeting of the bank to be held at the end of September, when we may look for some decided action being taken."

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT POONA.

WE are glad to learn that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition is to be opened on the 22nd instant. We hope that it will meet with the encouragement which it ought to receive at a military station like Poona. The object of this annual exhibition is to encourage the soldiers, their wives, and even children, to execute superior work, and thus add to their incomes. Formerly there was little attention paid in regiments to the cultivation of the peculiar tastes of various individuals. To Sir Hugh Rose belongs the credit of officially noticing the importance of the employment of the soldiers and their families in various kinds of work suited to their tastes and former training. Opportunities of instruction have since that time been systematically arranged whereby the soldiers have been enabled to carry on in their leisure hours the trades and occupations by which they carried their living before enlistment; their children also have had opportunities of learning some kind of useful employment; and many privileges have been offered as a reward to those who are diligent and skilful in such employments. Sir Hugh Rose says in his order, issued as long ago as 1861:—"One of the chief objects of workshops is to instruct the children of soldiers in trades. In this view commanding officers are requested to do their utmost to induce parents to allow their children to receive the necessary instruction. Remuneration will be given to the soldier who teaches the child a trade, the amount of which will depend on the degree of efficiency which he has enabled the child to attain." The honour of obtaining prizes from the Exhibition Committees has stimulated soldiers and their families to execute work in a thorough and finished style, and when we think of the good done in saving them from much of the *ennui* of Indian life and adding a little to their comforts, which are real necessaries in this country, surely we should exert ourselves a little to secure the success of the Exhibition which is shortly to take place, and save a little of our money to help to buy up the articles sent there for sale. The Assault of Arms is to take place on the 28th and 29th of this month.—*Deccan Herald.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO DR. MILLER AT KURRACHEE.

WE regret to hear that the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in Sind met with a very serious accident on Monday last. It appears that Dr. Miller had paid his weekly visit to the Kurrachee Jail Hospital on the morning of that day; while leaving the place about 8 o'clock, and turning round the corner of the jail in his dog cart, his horse shied and reared up into the drain opposite the Hindoo temple on the Bunder road near the jail. Dr. Miller fell right over the animal, breaking one of his collarbones, and sustained other severe injuries on his sides, and bruises in other parts of the body. Mr. Desmond, Inspector of Nuisances, who was passing by at the time, rendered assistance by placing the cart cushions, and some other cloths he got from the natives about the place, under the unfortunate gentleman's head and back until a conveyance could be obtained. At this juncture, Dr. Hopkins, the Civil Surgeon, as soon as he heard of the occurrence, hurried on horseback to the spot, where he found the doctor lying insensible. He sent Mr. Desmond to the Civil Hospital for a doolee, *but not one could be had!* After administering some remedies, Dr. Hopkins was obliged to procure a hired conveyance, in which he took his friend to his bungalow. Dr. Miller, we are sorry to say, is dangerously ill.—*Sindian*, Aug. 30.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE trust that the *Bombay Gazette*'s suggestion as to the probable intention of Government to pay off the 5 per cent loan of 1856-57, due next January, half in cash and half in a new 4 per cent loan, may be the case, for the present is a very advantageous time for doing it. But we are doubtful as to whether Sir Richard Temple would get quite so good a rate for his new loan as our contemporary thinks probable, viz., Rs. 95, for it would have to be launched at, for mercantile men, the busiest time of the year; and although very lately quoted at par, 4 per cent paper has declined a little and will fall much more in the next few months, when funds are necessary for trade requirements. Though the amount involved was very much smaller, we remember that very recently Government did not take the trouble to renew its 4½ per cent Debentures as a 4 per cent loan at a time when such paper was selling at very favourable rates. The total amount of these 4½ per cent Debentures was Rs 27,69,000, and they were renewed as a loan at the same rate of interest. We hope, however, the *Bombay Gazette* will be a true prophet, but we think that, considering the amount of the loan, about sixteen millions sterling, and the vast interests which must be involved in it, Government should not delay its announcement as to its intentions with regard to paying it off.

(*Daily Examiner.*)

We observe it positively stated, at least as a matter of which there "can be no doubt," that the real reason why the Government of India has allowed the Cash Balances to reach the enormous amount of nineteen millions sterling, and may let them grow still larger, is that it desires to hold as strong a position as possible within view of the necessity of renewing the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, of 15,73,00,000, repayable—after three months notice—on the 16th January 1872. The shortest and best way of dealing with such an averment is plainly saying that few informed people will believe it. We have not the most remote inclination to impute wilful misstatement to the *Bombay Gazette*—the journal in which the announcement has appeared—but if, as we take to be the case, that contemporary has accepted as truth the above solution of the enormity of the Cash Balances, it is morally certain that he has allowed himself to be most grievously imposed on. The reason why those balances stand at their present most heinous figure is as palpable as that there is a sun in the firmament. It is that bungling and incompetent men have for the last few years had charge of the finances of the Empire—men who though able "to count," make speeches in Council, and out of it, and administer the affairs of a province or a department well enough when closely and sharply looked after, have from the beginning been unable to realize a clear full notion of the entirety of the financial work, the execution of which they so temerariously allowed to be thrust on them, and who consequently have been estimating and taxing haphazard, uncertain whether the expenditure they contemplated would prove too little or too much, and whether the taxation they imposed could or could not be dispensed with—men whose guiding idea has been to raise the largest possible amount of revenue. Six months ago those gentlemen had not a suspicion that the Cash Balances would be within millions of their present amount, and were not free of apprehension that they might be less than would suffice for the current work of the State. Yet now we are asked to believe that they wilfully lied in their financial statement, and represented the balances as certain to be less, and by millions, than they knew they would be, in order that they might have much cash in hand when the time came round to pay off the 5 per cent. loan, and be able to intimidate the holders of that paper into accepting worse terms than they otherwise would! That notion never entered our able financiers' heads. Had it done so, and found cherishment there, we should have to think still more poorly of their official competence. Any time during the past twelvemonth they might, had they so desired, have effected an advantageous transfer or renewal of the 5 per cent loan. The holders were most anxious to receive a proffer of the kind, and would six or twelve months ago have accepted terms as advantageous to the State as any they are likely to accept a few months hence And do our most astute Indian financiers imagine that their ability to pay off the loan with Cash Balance money will procure for them better terms than they would otherwise obtain? If they so think they must be impressed with the belief that the Calcutta Treasury rules the monetary world—here, at home, and on every bourse in Europe! Why, if instead of threatening to pay off the 5 per cent paper, they actually advertised for a new loan of thirty millions, they would obtain the money—for of the solvency of the Empire there has never been a doubt—and at a rate fixed without any reference to whether Government could or could not do without such a loan, but solely with reference to the prevalent "value of money." Do our wise financiers think that by "making believe" that they will pay off fifteen millions they can effect that "value" in the London market? If they do they are mistaken. The good security they have to offer, not their large Cash Balance, is what tells in their favor, and allowance made for that goodness, the then prevalent value of money will determine the rest. "Oh! but that is not always the case. Mr Seccombe lately stated that he finds no difficulty in *quietly placing* a few millions of a four per cent. sterling loan in the home market at par; and we may with some confidence reckon on his being able to similarly quietly renew a large proportion of the 5 per cent. rupee paper on terms advantageous to India." Mr. Seccombe did indeed tell the Indian Finance Committee that tenders were not always invited for Indian loans, and that he himself managed to get the paper "placed" at par, in amounts smaller or larger, just as the money was required at the India House. But why Mr. Seccombe was not there and then told that such an underhand way of raising money for the Indian Government was so utterly objectionable, that if it were a system of Mr. Seccombe's own devising, and practised by him without the explicit sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, the inference was inevitable that he (Mr. Seccombe) was an official who could not safely be retained in the post of Financial Secretary at the India House. Let the reader just fancy what would be said in Calcutta if Government were to open a new loan for two millions, at 4½ per cent., and instead of advertising a price, or inviting tenders, were to allow Mr. Chapman, or Mr. Sandeman, or Mr. Hollingberry, or Mr. Kellner, to "quietly place it" in the market by lacs ten, twenty, or thirty, at a time, brokers managing the sales, and the public remaining without any means of knowing who the "paper" was sold to, or the price paid for it? It strikes us that cries of corrupt practice, and of fortune-making at the expense of the State, would at once circulate against the "placing" officials, and that all the water in the Ganges would not suffice to keep them clear of the suspicion of having either made money themselves, or allowed their friends to make it, by the transactions. We know that each and every one of the above-named gentlemen are of rigid honour, but that would not suffice to keep them, nor those above them, free of suspicion in such a case Mr. Seccombe's repute, position and standing are guarantees that what he does he does with the best intention; but the consciousness that such is the case is not sufficient for Indian tax payers. Suppose Mr. Seccombe were to retire, and to be succeeded by a Secretary of equal ability and reputation, but who nevertheless would not be above enriching himself by "finance" operations, provided he could do so without doing aught of which the law could take hold; what, we ask, would there be, managed as the Financial Department at the Indian House now appears to be, to prevent such an official lending a quarter or half a million of the Cash Balance to a friend or friends in the monetary line, at one or one and half per cent. interest, and getting that friend or friends to do "a good thing," by themselves taking the parcel of Indian loan paper at par, and selling it afterwards at an advance?

Why the great public Associations of India—the Chambers of Commerce and the Native Associations have not already taken up this matter is to us surprising. They have had the testimony of Mr. Seccombe himself, that the system is precisely such as we have indicated; and their own common sense must have told them that such a system is susceptible of being made to cover all the possible evil we have pointed out. Besides, were it even the case that no private emolument whatever could be made under the system, it would still be a losing one to the Indian Government; for, our readers may rest assured, that when Government paper has been privately "placed" at par, something more would have been obtainable for the same paper had it been proffered, in the same quantity, to the competition of the whole market.

At any rate we do not want Mr. Seccombe's system imported into India; and the less there is of dodging and attempts to rig or rule the market in connection with the renewal of the 5 per cent. loan, the more creditable will it be to Government. The cat moreover is now fairly out of the bag: for it has been quasi-officially—at least so we deem—stated that the Cash Balances are only high because the intention throughout was that they should mount to twenty millions and more, in order to show that Government need not renew the 5 per cent. loan if it did not like. We have already said that we accord no faith to that statement. If we believed it we should deem our "financiers" even more culpable than we do, inasmuch as it would completely convict them of deliberately taxing the industry of the Empire to pay off debt at the very time they were annually augmenting that debt for the benefit of posterity! The simple truth however is that the finances have not been "in hand" for some years past. They have been at the mercy of circumstances and hardly under other control. The steam has been kept up, and fresh fuel, in the form of new taxation, been continuously heaped on; though neither in the commencement, nor since, have those in charge of the engine been competent to estimate the precise degree of power they required; nor to perceive that they were accumulating a stock of fuel which would not be required, and which would be more or less wasted.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following letter:—

I thank you for publishing my last letter, and beg that you will show the same indulgence by giving this a place in your columns.

There is a great anxiety in commercial circles regarding the five per cent. loan of 1856-57, which falls due in January next, to the extent of nearly seventeen crores. Many opinions are passed as to its fate, and how that large amount will be retired. It would not be out of place to say a few words on this subject. It is a *fact* that money is very plentiful in the three Presidency Banks connected with Government. Let us see whether these banks could have been so accommodating to the public at such *low* rates of discounts on private bills, and interest on loans on Government Securities, if such enormous treasury balances had not been put at their disposal to do as they liked with under supervision of Government directors. Now, supposing such was not the case, none of these Presidency Banks could have safely held such large amounts of Government Securities as investments; nor the Exchange Banks would have received money as deposit for six, nine, and twelve months at low rates of interest. These banks, to provide for losses of interest on deposits, invest also heavily in Government Securities. The question is, whether Government would be justified in taking advantage of the cheap money market, caused by the treasury balance as above-mentioned, to convert the five per cent. loan of 1856-57 into another loan disadvantageous to holders of the same. Taking all the facts into consideration, I am of opinion that Government will be generous to the holders of this loan, and will do justice to thousands of loyal subjects, poor people, and charitable institutions, who have investments in this loan; and that Government will not take advantage of a cheap money market caused by surplus treasury balances, and convert the same unfavourably for the holders. There will be one echo and one thankful voice if this loan be converted into four and half per cents. for fifteen years, convertible afterwards into four per cents. I need not say more, but leave the matter to the generous policy, as befits him, of His Excellency Earl Mayo.

REFERRING to the above, the *Englishman* remarks:—"We must confess our inability to understand on what grounds our correspondent "Five per Cent." can expect the Government should not take advantage of a cheap money market to convert their loan, except that of sacrificing the interests of the community at large to those of the holders of the paper to be converted. The question how far Government would be justified in financing to make the money market cheap, is a different one. But the supposition that they are doing so, appears to us to be wholly gratuitous."

THE 4½ DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE 4½ Debenture Loan for Rs. 27,69,000, which fell due on the 4th ultimo, has been gratuitously renewed by the Government for ten years at precisely the same rate of interest, although 4 per cent. paper is being quoted at nearly par. In other words, the Finance Minister has gratuitously incurred a new loan for this amount at 4½ per cent., when it was quite open to him to have done so at 4 or nearly so. The whole amount of the debentures was but £270,000, while the cash balances are nine or ten millions sterling in excess of what they need be. The arrangement means that the country is to pay Rs. 13,845 a year for ten years to come upon this small loan as a sheer gratuity to the holders.—*Indian Economist.*

THE BENGAL POLICE.

(*Englishman*, Sept. 2.)

A CORRESPONDENT, who has good personal reasons to lament the uselessness of the Bengal Police, suggests that one of its causes is the habitual employment of policemen by their officers in the private affairs of their households. One man's wife is constantly attended in her excursions by a couple of constables. Another utilizes the members of his force as darzis in his household. A third employs them as an escort to his children. These are authenticated cases of a common practice. About the dishonesty of this practice there can be no question; whether its result is so pernicious as our correspondent thinks, is perhaps doubtful. If constables are employed in the households of their officers, the numerical efficiency of the force for the discharge of its proper duties is, of course, proportionally weakened. But policemen, as policemen, are so utterly useless and mischievous, that we question whether any harm is likely to result from the diversion of their energies to other occupations. Indeed, it might be suggested that they are more usefully employed in attending the wives and children of their officers than in fleecing the public. To the policemen themselves, too, the humanising influence of European ladies and children may not be without its beneficial results. The chances of their reform are probably greater in such society than in the demoralising atmosphere of the thannah or grog-shop. To be of any public benefit, however, education of this kind should be impartially distributed. The entire force should be allowed the advantages of judicious training under the eyes of Mrs. Superintendent in regular rotation. If only the best-looking or most agreeable members of the constabulary are allowed to attach themselves to the households of their officers, it is evident that whatever benefits either they or their officers may derive, cannot be shared by the public. We have no objection to the employment of a much larger proportion of the force as children's bearers or ladies' escort, but the system should be carried out fairly and without favour.

THE RULE OF PROMOTION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

SENIORITY OR SELECTION.

(*Englishman*, Aug. 30.)

THE question raised by a small section of the Bengal Civil Service, as to whether seniority should be the rule of promotion for members of that service, is one in which the whole community have an interest as well as the members of the service itself. There are various ways in which this important question may be considered. Is this rule one of the rights of the service, and has the violation of the rule therefore involved an infringement of the rights of individuals? Is this rule the best rule for the service itself? Is it the best for the interests of the community, European and native, who must be materially affected by the mode of selection of those who exercise such important functions, administrative and judicial?

In 1867 a gentleman, occupying the substantive position of a First Grade Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of *his* promotion. He was under the impression that up to the status of a First Grade Magistrate and Collector promotion was to be regulated by the order of passing the final examination of Assistants. It was very clearly shown to him that he had misunderstood the circulars and orders upon which he relied for his view of the question, and that promotion into the rank of First Grade Joint-Magistrate was all that had ever been made to depend upon the order of passing examinations. The concluding paragraph of the letter addressed to the gentleman in question intimated that the Lieutenant-Governor did not by any means intend to declare that the date of passing the examinations, and consequently the length of time during which officers had been gaining experience in charge of districts, would not be taken into consideration at a later stage *as one of the many circumstances* which would influence Government in the selection of officers for promotion; on the contrary, that where there was a question of comparative experience, or generally of comparative merit as between two or more individuals, the date of passing the standard which qualifies for full powers would justly rule the selection. A copy of this letter was sent to each of the juniors of the service. There is not a syllable about seniority being the rule of promotion. On the contrary, merit in passing the examinations is made the rule up to a certain point; and after this it is distinctly intimated that there were *many circumstances* which would influence Government in selecting officers for promotion, while, other things being equal, the selection would be justly ruled, not by seniority, but by the order of passing the examination which qualifies for full powers, *i. e.*, by merit of one particular kind.

At the close of last year another gentleman took upon him to call the Government to account for making certain appointments, which he fancied involved injustice to his personal claims founded on seniority, and he asked such relief or *compensation* as the Lieutenant-Governor might think fit to be granted. In dealing with this gentleman's remonstrance on grounds personal to himself, the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to remark that he "*was under the impression that the mistaken notion of the Covenanted Civil Service being a Seniority Service beyond a certain point was no longer held by any member of that service.*" A copy of this reply also was sent by way of a circular to all the juniors. Both the cases which we have just mentioned took place during the incumbency of Sir William Grey, who is not likely to be suspected of radical or abolitional tendencies. We have some difficulty in understanding how one of our correspondents, who must have known of these instances, could in the face of them write—"Seniority has been hitherto the rule of promotion in the service." There is, however, a consideration far stronger than the opinion or practice of any individual Governor; and this consideration has reference to the fact that seniority as the rule of promotion in the Covenanted Civil Service has been solemnly abolished by the Legislature of Great Britain. The 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 54, s. 7, is as follows:—"Section fifty-six of the said Act of the thirty-third year of King George the Third, and so much of the other sections of the said Act, and of any other Act now in force, as requires seniority as a condition or qualification for the appointment of Civil Servants to offices, places, or employments, shall be repealed." Any one who will read the preamble to this Statute with the section which we have just quoted, will not fail to wonder whether the gentlemen who speak of the seniority rule as being the rule of promotion in the Bengal Civil Service have extended their reading beyond the subjects in which they were tested at their final examination.

We have said enough this morning to show that promotion by seniority is not a right of the service in any sense of the word. It was a right, and this only with reference to a certain number of appointments, so long as the law made it a right. It ceased to be a right the moment that law was repealed. We venture to think that the Government has shown great moderation in following the old rule so far as it has done since that rule was rescinded. This may be due partly to the fact that the Lieutenant-Governors since appointed have been Haileybury men, who would naturally have a feeling for men of their own school, a feeling which they may well be pardoned for indulging to some extent—partly to the fact that [illegible] might seem fairly due to those who entered the service, when seniority was the rule of promotion, though it may be remarked that there was no saving of their rights when the rule was abolished. With the men who entered the service by competition the case is far different. The fact that promotion by seniority was before by law a rule of the service, and that this law was deliberately rescinded, would seem to show that it was the intention of the Legislature and the policy of Government that promotion should in future be regulated by other considerations, and if we reflect that the introduction of the competitive system was followed almost immediately by the change just noticed, there will be sufficient indication of the object and intention of this policy. Promotion by seniority may have been a very good rule in the older days, though there were always appointments requiring special qualifications, which it was found necessary to exempt therefrom; but once competition was introduced as the rule of appointment *to* the service, it would have deprived the new system of half its value, and of a main element of success, if competition did not also become to some extent a rule of appointment *in* the service. We will go further, and say that the change of system introduced in 1855 was a necessary yielding to a great principle, which has come to govern everything in the nineteenth century, and it would be impossible, after admitting that principle to the path which leads up to the gates of the service, to close those gates in it teeth, and refuse it admittance beyond the portals.

HOW THE CALCUTTA JUSTICES DO BUSINESS.

(*Friend of India*, Aug. 31.)

THE Report of the Drainage Committee came before the Justices on Thursday last for decision as to whether or no Calcutta was to have a complete system of drainage. The professional members of the special committee appointed to consider the question had reported that the drainage is both possible and desirable, but that the cost would be great. The Chairman complimented Mr. Clark on the fact that the opinion of three such eminent engineers as Messrs. Sibley, Isaac, and Denham, had confirmed the professional reports already made on the Drainage Works, and had recorded their unanimous opinion that the scheme is thoroughly efficient, and will fulfil all the conditions for which it was designed. No work, he said, had ever passed through a more trying ordeal of public opposition and criticism than Mr. Clark's drainage, and it could not but be gratifying to him to find not only that it had held its own, but that it was triumphant over all the obstacles that had been put in its way. The estimated cost of the first and second class drains for the entire town will be 18,20,242 rupees, with an additional three lacs for a new street between Beadon Street and Chitpore, making a total of 21,20,242 rupees. The estimate for the minor or third class sewers for the whole town amounts to 34,87,906 rupees, inclusive of water supply, repairs to roads, and contingencies. The entire estimate includes a margin of 20 per cent. for contingencies, and 8 per cent. for road repairs, &c. There would be a further expenditure of 25,29,368 rupees for private drainage, but this would be paid by the owners of the property. The estimate, therefore, for the whole town will be—

	Rs.
1st and 2nd Class sewers and new street	21,20,242
3rd Class sewers with water supply, &c.	34,87,906
Private Drainage	25,49,368
Total	81,57,516

The following resolutions were then carried:—

That Mr. Clark's Drainage Scheme having proved a complete success in the areas brought within its operation, the Justices are of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to push on to completion all the main sewers included in the scheme at the estimated cost of rupees 18,20,242, and that the minor existing drains be gradually improved. That the land estimated at 3 lacs required for the new street for the 5th main sewer should be at once acquired. That the Chairman be instructed to address Government with a view to the Municipal Acts being so amended as shall enable the Corporation to borrow by way of Debentures a sum not exceeding 30 lacs, in excess of the amount which the Justices have now the power of raising. That the Chairman be further instructed to address Government in regard to the claims of the town of Calcutta, as the metropolis of India, and the residence of the Imperial Government, to the special consideration of His Excellency in Council, and to solicit that such money as may be required by the Corporation be advanced by Government on favourable terms. That in the event of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consenting to amend the Municipal Acts so as to enable the Justices to borrow such further amount, up to the limit of 30 lacs, as they deem advisable, and further sanctioning the proposal of the Justices for the extension of the Drainage Works, that the Chairman be authorised at once to adopt measures to prosecute the proposed works immediately after the rains.

We congratulate Mr. Clark very heartily on his magnificent victory; for magnificent it really is when we consider the obstacles against which he has fought, and fought so long, and with a courage as great as that which George Stephenson brought to the railway over Chat Moss. If any such battle had been fought in England, Mr. Clark would have been honoured with such a triumph as no man ever can have twice in a lifetime. There have been times in the history of this drainage when Mr. Clark's best friends have doubted its success, and almost seemed to fall away from him. If he had in the same way fallen away from himself there would have been no victory to-day; but he never did. When the public despaired he seemed to gather more courage, and through good report and evil report he held to his scheme. His victory, we say, is simply magnificent when one considers his toils and troubles and the weary opposition he has fought against. We wish him now the further honour of completing his work and then retiring, and having a good many years to look back upon it.

"THE old man's drunk again," the latest popular song, was sung at a concert during the late carnival at Washington. A United States senator left the audience, believing he had been insulted.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE MORN.

[BY A PLANTER.]

A "LAZY DUFFER" has favoured a Ceylon contemporary with the following lines:—

When the dew is on the coffee
In the early morning breeze,
And the fragrance from the blossom
Wafts perfume from off the trees,
When minas rush on rapid wing
To greet the morn when birds do sing,
Melodious notes to heaven that soar:
I —— lie asleep and snore!

When stealthy from the underwood
The elk and buffalo appear,
To lap the cool and limpid stream
And slake their thirst in liquid clear,
When opening blossoms hail the sun
And owls the glare of day do shun,
When fruit is ripening at the core:
I —— lie asleep and snore!

When the Heavens are trimmed with crimson
And fresh blush the morning's sky
When fishes flash like meteors
As they rise to catch each fly,
When the many colored beetle springs
From under logs on busy wings,
When morn has come and night is o'er:
I —— lie asleep and snore!

When maidens, flushed with youth and health,
Awake their rival morn to meet,
And wander forth by mossy banks,
And crush the daisies with their feet;
And gather cowslips in the mead,
And daffodils with nodding head,
To deck their brows and tresses o'er;
I —— lie asleep and snore!

When ants and spiders 'gin their work
And the busy insect-world do wake,
When bees with amorous kiss salute
The opening buds —— when glides the snake
And lizards from their dark retreat
O'erjoyed the smiling morn to greet,
When coolies muster at the store
I —— lie asleep and snore!

AFGHANISTAN.

WE learn from Cabul that no news has come from Shah Murd Khan and Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan, who were sent to Herat to fetch Yacoob's late followers: Shahgassee Attahoolla, Shah Pussund Khan, and Hashim Khan, son of Sirdar Shureef Khan.

As soon as tranquillity is restored, the Ameer thinks of going to Candahar to remove the at present great state of disorganization there.

A COCHIN STATE CEREMONY.

THE *Cochin Argus* has the following account of the *Athachamoyom* ceremony which has just been performed by H. H. the Rajah of Cochin, K.C.S.I.:—

"The *Athachamoyom*, which falls about the beginning of the Malabar year, is purely a State ceremony, and is performed by the Rajah of Cochin with befitting splendour, dressed in rich costumes for the occasion. It is the day on which the star *Atham*, one of the twenty-eight stars of the Hindu astronomers, falls in the first month of the year; and this day is dedicated in Native Cochin in commemorating the ascent of Cheruman Perumaul to the musnud of the ancient kingdom of Kerulam. Cheruman Perumaul, as every one knows, divided the territories of Kerulam into four parts, one of which he assigned to the Rajah of Cochin, and now forms the State of Native Cochin. In recognition of this act we suppose, the Sovereigns of Cochin have successively performed the *Athachamoyom* every year.

"The performance of this ceremony in this year took place at Tripoonterah, the residence of the Rajah of Cochin, on Sunday, the 20th instant. Unlike the ceremonies performed by the Sovereign of the neighbouring State, the performance of the *Athachamoyom* costs the Cochin Sircar very little, if it cost to them anything at all. On the last occasion the ceremony must have entailed less expense than on any other not having been performed in the usual grand style, owing to the death of a young member of the royal family of Cochin. On the morning of the 20th, His Highness proceeded from his palace in his ivory palanquin, dressed in his best, bejewelled and bedizzened, holding his crown in his hand, and attended by large number of people. The Dewan with a drawn sword preceded the State palanquin, and the procession was attended by almost all the officials of the State, and by some of the native Chiefs in the country. The latter accompanied the royal *cortege* with drawn swords. The Rajah's Body Guard and some of the men attached to the Madras Native Infantry were in attendance. A salute of 21 guns announced the commencement of the ceremony, and the procession having arrived at the bungalow where His Highness usually receive visitors, the Rajah distributed a few coins to the Brahmins and to the pagoda in the place. The Dewan and the members of the Rajah's family who attended the procession, were also presented with some of the coins current in the State. Every poor man who was present on the occasion had a fanam, a small coin equal to a penny and a farthing. After the distribution of gifts to the Dewan, the Chiefs, the public officers, and to all who form the procession, His Highness the Rajah returned to his palace attended by all who were present at the ceremony. Thus ended the *Athachamayon*, the principal State ceremony performed by the Rajah of Cochin."

A TRAVANCORE STATE CEREMONY.

To the same paper we are indebted for the following account of the Heraneya Garbhom:—

"On the 28th instant, His Highness Rama Vermah, G.C.S.I, Maharajah of Travancore, will perform the *Heraneya Gurbhom* ceremony. If the performance of the ceremony entailed no expense on the State, we would have said nothing about it, and His Highness might have satisfied his wishes and acted up to his beliefs without opposition and without raising some sort of protest from at least a portion of his subjects. But the *Heraneya Gurbhom* will drain the Travancore exchequer of nearly one and a half lac of rupees,—a large sum for such a small State as Travancore, and which should not be [illegible] we think, although the State has several lacs invested in British Indian securities, and has the accumulated cash balances in the Treasury. The *Tulubharam*, which was performed in the beginning of 1870 by the Maharajah, cost, we observe, nearly 160,000 rupees; thus, within a short period, upwards of three lacs will have been spent by Travancore on account of its Sovereign. In Travancore, the people have not as yet acquired that public spirit, such as have been exhibited lately by the mob that gathered in Trafalgar-square to protest against the grant of an annuity of £15,000 to Prince Arthur; but that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst them, because of the useless waste of money, we have every reason to believe.

"The ceremony of *Heraneya Gurbhom* consists principally in the Maharajah passing through a golden lotus flower. This amounts practically to being born again, for a Sudra or a Nair who performs the ceremony becomes at once a Brahmin, or the twice born. The artificial flower is then cut into pieces, and, as usual, the gold is distributed to the Brahmins, who are also well fed daily at the expense of the Sircar during the continuance of the ceremony. The former Rajahs of Travancore performed the *Heraneya Gurbhom* for the purpose of purification, and then assumed the functions of the "twice born." In the *Puranas*, the *Heraneya Gurbhom* is described as one of the "great donations," the *Mahadanums*, to be performed by Hindu Sovereigns, but its effect with a Nair or any one but a Brahmin, is his conversion by the process into a Brahmin. The avowed object of the ceremony, however, is stated by a writer to be as follows:—'It is believed that Cheruman Perumaul, in dividing his Malayalum or Kerulam Empire into four parts and assigning each to a separate chief, gave a crown to the Travancore King, and enjoined on him and his successors the performance of *Tulabharum* and the other great ceremony—*Heraneya Gurbhom*—as preliminary to the wearing of the crown. Authentic written records are extant which testify to their performance by several of the ancient sovereigns of Travancore.' Since the reign of Raja Martanda Vermah, who ascended the musnud in 1758, these ceremonies have been performed in unbroken succession by every sovereign. In connection with the subject, it may be worth mentioning that there is a tradition that both the Zamorin and the Rajah of Cochin have been unable to perform these ceremonies, as each of them could perform them only in a pagoda situated in the heart of the other's territories, which would always be guarded against. Trichoor is said to be the Zamorin's Jerusalem or place to be won, and Taliparamba, the Cochin Rajah's.' Thus the ceremony must be performed before the Maharajah's coronation.

"Whatever may be the object of the ceremony of *Heraneya Gurbhom*, it is evident that while its advantages are simply ideal, the public do not derive the least benefit by the immense outlay of money which it requires. We consider it our duty to point out the great waste of public money which the ceremony would occasion. In maintaining the Travancore Royal family by the public revenues, the State incurs a very heavy burden; and it is therefore strange that the Sircar should sanction large sums for the performance of religious or quasi-religious ceremonies by the members of that family. The Travancore Sircar may have a mine of wealth; but that does not give it any right to throw away money uselessly and without the remotest chance of securing any advantage to the country. The finances of Travancore are in a healthy condition, and there is a large surplus at the disposal of the Sircar, but this must induce it to secure the efficiency of the departments, than otherwise. The amount which is about to be spent in the performance of the *Heruneya Gurbhom* may as well have been laid out for the improvement of the country, in works of utility, in raising the salaries of the public servants, and thereby securing the efficiency of the departments,—and this should have been done long ago."

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE WEATHER IN SIND.—The weather here is singular for the season of the year, considering that we have not had a drop of rain worth talking of, although we are now well on to September. Gloomy apprehensions have been conjured up in consequence. If we are not blessed with heavy showers between this and October, our prospects will be dreary enough; for that month, in such case, will be a trying and sickly one. Accounts from the districts are discouraging in the extreme, the prevailing drought playing the mischief with agricultural pursuits and the health of the people.—*Sindian*, Aug. 30.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KURRACHEE.—*On dit* that the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce has forwarded, or is about forwarding, a memorial to the Bombay Government, praying that, consequent on the post of District Judge being about to fall vacant, owing to the present incumbent proceeding to Europe on furlough, a selection for it be made from among the ranks of barrister-civilians, and that all future selections for the post be conferred on gentlemen belonging to that class. This movement on the part of the Chamber is of significant import, and bears out what we have stated all along in reference to the necessity of some radical changes being introduced into our system of judicial administration.—*Ibid.*

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A European, named Bellett, was charged before the Commissioner of Police on Thursday, with attempting to commit suicide by suspending himself with a rope to the beam of the room of a house in which he lived. The inmates of the house seeing what the man was about, prevented him from carrying out the rash act. The man's defence was that as he could not get anything to do and was in great poverty, he was determined to put an end to his existence. The Commissioner warned him, and sent him to the House of Industry.—*Indian Daily News.*

A PLACE WHERE STOLEN NOTES CAN BE CASHED.—The payment of a currency note for a hundred rupees which had been stolen, having been stopped, the police received information from the Currency Office on Wednesday last, that the note in question, No. 42,139, had been received from the bank of Bengal. On enquiries being made at the bank, the police were informed that the note was received by the bank from the E. I. Railway Company. The latter, as usual, got it from a passenger, name unknown, who got change for the money in hard cash. The Railway Company are not in the habit of asking any questions.—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER BRIDGE GONE.—We understand that another railway bridge on the Punjab line has given way. It is the Bhaee Nuddea, four miles on this side of the river Beas. The whole structure appears to have collapsed at once. About half an hour previous to the accident, several trollies with passengers had passed over the bridge.—*Mofussilite*, Aug. 31.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE BEAS BRIDGE.—We are given to understand that the Engineer and Inspector in charge of the Beas viaduct railway, on whom devolves the duty of exhibiting proper signals in case of an accident to the line, but who it appears failed to do so, on the evening of the accident, have been discharged the company's service. We are not certain that dismissals should be confined to the Engineer Department alone. The Assistant Traffic Manager being in the train, and having been warned by telegram of the breach, his proper place, we imagine, was on the engine, and not in a saloon carriage.—*Ibid.*

WRECKED PASSENGERS.—The coasting steamer Arabia, which arrived in our roads a few days ago, brought from Rangoon fourteen natives, twelve men and two women, belonging to the Maldive Islands, who are the surviving passengers of a dhony which was wrecked on its passage to Singapore. The authorities at Rangoon sent them here to the Commissioner of Police in order that they might be sent to Ceylon, from whence they are to be sent to Singapore. By order of the Commissioners these unfortunate people are now sheltered in a tent pitched outside of the Penitentiary and are allowed some money for their daily subsistence.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE MUNICIPAL CINERATOR in New Town appears to be completed. It towers above the buildings in the neighbourhood, and in order to make it more conspicuous, it has been painted in alternate streaks of white and red. The Commissioners were blamed for erecting this tower in so populous a place; but, perhaps, they want to do good. The whole district is so densely crowded that probably they thought it would be a mercy to have it thinned a little. If they did think so, they are quite right in the means they are employing.—*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS CENSUS.—The preliminary census ordered by the Government under Act IX. of 1867 commenced on Friday, and will continue during the whole of this month. The final census will commence on November 13th, and will continue about ten days. The enumerators required for the census have been engaged. The result of the examination of the candidates for the posts of writers in connection with the census will soon be known, and the work of the census will be regularly entered upon.—*Ibid.*

WIFE *versus* HUSBAND.—At the Royapettah Police Court, on Thurday last, before Mr. Strinavasa Row, a Mr. Rozier was summoned by his wife to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace; and he was also charged with neglecting to maintain his wife, and child, aged 2½ years, he having sufficient means to do so. Mr. Jeremiah appeared for the complainant. The facts of the case were the following: The defendant married the complainant about five years ago, and at the time of his marriage with the complainant he had four children, two of whom were nearly as old as his present wife. The complainant is worried by her step-children, and her position in the house is otherwise uncomfortable. The defendant never used any violence towards his wife, but he twice threatened to stab her. On the 23rd of last month, the defendant found some papers missing from his son's drawer, and charged his wife with having taken them, and told her that if she did not produce them he would shed her blood, and, taking up a table knife, threatened to stab her. The complainant, becoming alarmed, left the house, and went to her mother's house. It also appeared in evidence that a brother of the defendant ill-treated the complainant on one occasion. The witnesses who were called for the prosecution were the children and a servant of the defendant, and their evidence showed that the complainant was in fear of bodily harm. His Worship said that he would pass no order for maintenance, considering that the defendant had grown up children, and his Worship's experience satisfied him that it was impossible for the complainant to live with such grown up step-children as he had. He therefore gave the defendant time to make arrangements to keep the step-children separate from the complainant. If no such arrangement should be made, his Worship would make an order for maintenance. The case was adjourned.—*Ibid.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long.; 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on

	2nd September.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·633	in.
Temperature of the Air	77·1	"
Wet bulb Thermometer	75·5	"
Dew Point	74·9	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·930	"
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)..	8·0	
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	80·4	"
Minimum do. do.	75·0	"
General direction of wind, W, NW, WNW, NW.		
Movement in 24 hours	428	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	9	83
Registered between 1st January and 27th August 1871	25	64
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 3rd Sept.	35	70

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN ASIA.

(*Translated from the Preussische Fahrbücher.*)

WHEN the bold Magyar Vambery—who, in the garb of a pilgrim to Mecca, penetrated into Samarkand—asserted in 1864, at the end of his work, entitled, "Journeys in Central Asia," that the point of the continually progressing conquests of Russia was bearing against the Anglo-Indian Empire, not only the *Times*, whom one is accustomed to see meddling with everything, but even the former Under-Secretary of State of the Indian Ministry, refuted this assertion.

The latter defended the policy hitherto followed up by Sir John Lawrence as "a masterly inactivity" in an article of the *Edinburgh Review* that created much sensation.

He not only demonstrated that England was unable to oppose the progress Russia was making in Central Asia, and that every interference would only make matters worse, but asserted, also, that the substitution of the Russian Empire for that of the barbarous Khanates would be comparatively favourable to England. It was also very likely, he said, that, from a commercial point of view, one could only gain by a further extension of the Russian conquest, to make sure of which it would only be required that Russia withdrew the prohibition hitherto adhered to by her, because, by the admission of free trade, commerce between India and Central Asia would take an unprecedented start. Moreover, the countries occupied by Russia were still at a great distance from India.

It would yet take a good deal of time, he continued, before the conquests in Central Asia would have become one with the Russian Empire, and the Crimean war had again shown how very difficult it is to transport large armies to far-off countries, if one cannot dispose of railways.

Moreover, in any military expedition it is not so much from the actual number of troops, but from the supplying of the necessary materials of war and provisions that the greatest difficulties arise; and herein Russia would always have to depend solely on her European possessions, whilst England would be able to draw freely on her rich resources in India.

Russia had not the least intention of attacking Afghanistan, and even should she perhaps do so after a hundred years, Russia would be a better neighbour than the rapacious mountaineers—a neighbour of whom England, with her forces in India, even at the worst of times, would have no reason to believe herself in jeopardy.

Starting from this, we should say, rather over-sanguine supposition, it was tried to place the advantages of the Russian conquest in the most favourable light. Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Geographical Society, availed himself of every opportunity to point out the scientific merits the Russian scholars had personally acquired by the trigonometrical surveys and their linguistical and geological researches; to make which they had only been enabled by the foregoing conquest of those countries. The Association's large gold medal was given to Vice-Admiral Butakoff in acknowledgment of his explorations of the Lake of Chal.

Philanthropists pointed out that Russia had made considerable progress in civilization since the death of Alexander and the emancipation of serfs, and that she was burning with the desire to make Central Asia, which had hitherto been the seat and centrum of the darkest Mahomedan fanaticism, share in these enlightened ideas.

The newspapers of the manufacturing towns, such as Leeds, Manchester, and Birmingham, expressed the hope that English merchandize would penetrate much sooner from the west by the new Russian highways of commerce than through India.

Meanwhile, the speed with which Russia had hitherto advanced has greatly increased in latter years. Khokand is, so to say, absorbed by the Russian Empire; the Khanate of Khiva is in daily expectation of the same fate; Russia's influence in Persia is omnipotent, and the conquered countries of the Caucasus are to be connected by railway to the Caspian Sea; plans and designs are being drawn out to bring back the Amu-Darya into its old channel; and now in 1868 the Emir of Bokhara has become a satrap of the Czar by the surrender of Samarkand—the hothouse of Islamism in Central Asia. These events aroused England. One of the few men who knew India by personal experience, the former English Ambassador to the Shah of Persia, Sir Henry Rawlinson, blamed the indifference with which the Russian conquests were viewed in England, in a very able article in the *Quarterly Review*, and officers in the Anglo-Indian Army, who, during their residence in the frontier districts, had ample opportunity of observing the mind of the population, declared that the position occupied by Russia was already at that time very threatening to England's authority. But these warnings found no ready listeners, and even the otherwise so judicious Mr. Grant Duff, being then Secretary of State, pronounced his opinion, in his work published at the end of 1868, to the purport that England had nothing to fear from Russia. In his answer to the interpellation of Mr. Eastwick in July 1869, he asserted that Russia was still far from being so near to the English possessions as was generally believed, and that it would be, on the other hand, ridiculous to be in fear of an invasion of India. The policy by which the Government endeavours to strengthen its position in India chiefly consists in the tendency to promote peace with its neighbours, to fortify the North-West frontiers, to extend commerce with Central Asia, and to make the populations feel, by judicious and well-timed improvements, not only the safety and benefits of England's authority, but also to make it agreeable to the vast populations which she rules. Great importance was attached by the Premier, Mr. Gladstone, to a reply Russia had given on being questioned by the English Ambassador, that she had no thought of attacking the independence of Afghanistan, but rather considered it neutral territory. In conformity with this pacifying assurance of Mr. Gladstone, the *Journal de St. Petersburgh* stated that there existed no people in the whole universe which did not consider English authority as a gauge of civilization, and that no one entertained an idea of attacking or threatening it. "And the more the English Government feels convinced thereof, the more the mistrust, with which Russian influence on the barbarous countries of Central Asia is viewed, will disappear," the influence of old prejudices will vanish, and the sensible language of Mr. Gladstone has pointed out the complete harmony existing between England and Russia even in questions concerning these remote countries. True, there still exists between them a material barrier, but this is no moral separation, and gives, above all, no hold to hostilities.

So far the *Journal de St. Petersburgh*.

If England's politicians are contented with such assurances, the policy of non-intervention is of course the only true and right one.

In the meantime, it is also well worth the while even for Germany (especially after the late momentous events), though having no direct interest in British India, to inquire into the origin and the aim of a policy such as that of Russia in Asia, carrying in its wake such terrible consequences, and the more so as this policy could also indirectly exercise great influence on our Empire.

Already Czar Peter the Great fostered the idea of creating a vast Russian Asiatic Empire, and during the eighteenth century the Russian frontiers were pushed more and more towards the East. During the short-lived French Russian alliance, great plans were made for an invasion of the Anglo-Indian Empire, which were never executed.

In 1813, England, on the contrary, effected the peace of Gulistan between Persia and Russia, by which the first-named Power ceded all the countries on the south of the Caucasus, and took an engagement never to have a naval force on the Caspian Sea.

In 1826, Persia was again obliged by the excessive demands of Russia to take up arms, and had once more, being again conquered, to apply to England for intervention. By the peace of Turcomanschai, Persia resigned Erwan and Nakhitchevan, and from that time she became more and more dependent on Russia.

Thus the expedition against Khorassan was attempted, resulting in the investment of Herat, and this again induced England to undertake the expedition to Afghanistan, intending thereby to compensate, by a great feat of arms, what she had lost by her short-sighted policy. The disastrous end of this expedition is but too well known. But at the same time Russia also sustained a severe defeat.

On Lord Auckland's entry into Cabul, Czar Nikolas, apprehending an English expedition into Turkistan, ordered General Peroffski to organise an expedition against Khiva, the Khan having incited the tributory Khirjiz and plundered some Russian caravans. This expedition, to which the German traveller Alexander Lehmann was attached, ended, however, in a total defeat: 4,000 Russians were lost by the heavy snow-storms in the Steppe surrounding the Aral Sea, and the rest of the expeditionary forces only reached Oreuse amid the greatest dangers and after sustaining severe losses.

But the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh was not discouraged by these defeats, and nothing daunted by these failures, but bearing in mind the old adage, "Bought wit is best," it only looked for a more feeble point, and found it in the Khanate of Khokand—this being the weakest, and at once the most fertile one, being on this account also most coveted by Bokhara. During the war with Khokand, Bokhara had transgressed on Russian territory, and given thereby a welcome pretence for war.

With extraordinary foresight, the invasion was slowly prepared with unflinching patience a way was cleared through the extensive desert of Kara-kum. A considerable number of wells were dug, forts, to cover an eventual retreat, were erected, and the country was investigated by so-called exploring expeditions until the *terra incognita* was perfectly known at St. Petersburgh.

At the same time the Russian frontiers were extending more and more towards the Syr-Darya, and three million Khirjiz were incorporated. In 1848 the fort of Aralsk was erected at the mouth of the Syr-Darya, on the Aral Sea. In 1852 a Russian fleet, among which were two steamers, sent piece by piece from St. Petersburgh, commanded the Aral Sea, and, having thus covered the rear by taking possession of the Oxus line, the Russian General proceeded to the attack.

The political situation was a favourable one, inasmuch as the three Khanates in question were at war. After a severe struggle, Peroffski took possession of the fort of Ak-Mesdsched, in Khokand, which was at once strengthened under the name of Fort Peroffski, and became the base of all further operations.

In the midst of the Crimean war, the indefatigable General made a new attack on Khiva, and this time with good success; the Khan signed a treaty of peace that left him entirely at the mercy of his powerful neighbours. Both parties promised each other the closest friendship; the enemies and the friends of the one were to be those of the other. Russia engaged herself never to meddle with the internal affairs of Khiva.

A Russian Ambassador was to reside at the Court of Khiva; ten Russian officers were placed at the head of 10,000 of the Khan's cavalry; they were to be paid by the Khan out of a Russian subsidy. Russia was allowed to build barracks in the district of Urgendsh at one day's march from the Russian frontier, for which the Czar has to pay 10,000 tomans annually to the Khan. Russia has, however, to withdraw from these cantonments if this treaty of peace has been in force for twenty years. Thus Russia is entirely dominating Khiva. Only then the Khirgiz tribes, hitherto but conquered in name, were really brought under Russia's sovereign authority.

Consequently a long armistice ensued, of which the Russians availed themselves to make their position on the Syr-Darya impregnable, and to kindle, by their emissaries and secret diplomatic machinations, animosity between the three Khanates.

One of these Khans, Mozaffer Khan, Emir of Bokhara, a fanatic Mussulman, taking advantage of the position to which Khokand was reduced by the late Russian conquest, assailed this Khanate. The capitals of Turkistan, Tashkend, and Chodschend, were soon taken possession of; he established a regency under his direct tutorage, and boasted of his intention of subjugating the whole country up to the frontiers of Khiva.

Provisionally Russia seemed not to heed his doings, having to repress the revolution of Poland, and being in daily expectation of a war against the Western European Powers. But in 1864 the Russians advanced again in a direction parallel to the Syr-Darya, taking due care to retain uninterrupted connection with the fleet in the Aral Sea. According to communications of General Romanowski, published in 1868 in his "Notes on the Central Asian Question," it was intended to annex the countries north of the Kara-Fau and Alexander-Mountains as far as the fort of Bernoe. Afterwards further encroachments were effected, and Prince Gortschakoff demonstrated in his circular of November 21st, 1864, that it was an urgent necessity for Russia to obtain a frontier secured against the attacks of the predatory nomads.

He declared in a circular that Russia desired to fix these frontiers definitively. A definitive frontier could, however, only be obtained by advancing into the country on the south of these mountains—a country occupied by agricultural tribes; these would be indeed good neighbours, which could not be said of the nomad mountain tribes. Therefore, Russia was obliged to draw the frontier line from the Lake of Tsik-kul via the conquered, and afterwards strengthened, town of Tschemkend to the Syr-Darya. But hereby Russia obtained the boundary she aimed at. All further conquests and extensions would only call forth great complications.

This document, too voluminous to be quoted here *in extenso*, is a very characteristic sample of the Russian policy. Its purport was to eradicate the suspicion that was arising in England on account of the Russian encroachments on the independent Khanates of Central Asia, these having been considered hitherto as a gauge of the security of the Indian Empire. In the abovementioned circular it was tried to justify the extension of the frontier as a disagreeable necessity to which the Imperial Government had to submit.

The position of Russia in Central Asia (it is stated in the beginning thereof) "is that which is occupied by every civilised nation as soon as it comes into contact with half-wild nomad tribes having no social organisation whatever."

In such cases it is to the advantage of the newly-secured frontiers and of the newly-opened commercial relations, that the civilised State exercises a certain ascendancy over its neighbours, who, owing to their unsettled customs and roving habits, are often unmanageable.

In the first place one has to repress pillaging, and to do this with success it is necessary to bring the frontier tribes to submission in one way or the other. This done, they become more peaceable. But now they are in their turn exposed to the aggressions of other more remote tribes. The protecting power is, however, obliged to defend them against plundering, and to chastise the assailants. Hereupon arises the necessity of undertaking long and costly expeditions against an enemy, who, on account of his social organisation, is so difficult to conquer. Restricting one's self only to the chastisement of the depredator, the lesson is soon forgotten, and the retreat attributed to weakness.

Especially the Asiatic populations do only care for, and can only be constrained by, a visible and palpable power—the moral force of justice and civilisation have no value in their eyes.

To make an end to these everlasting disturbances, it is necessary to obtain some strong places among the allied and peaceable tribes, and thereby an ascendancy is exercised, which renders them more or less dependent. But immediately other and still more remote tribes on the other side of the second boundary-line create the same cares and dangers.

Government has consequently but one alternative left: either it has to resign this never-ending task and to suffer its frontiers to be exposed to everlasting disorders, quenching all prosperity and rendering security and civilisation impossible, or to penetrate more and more into the inhospitable regions where the difficulties and charges increase with every step.

"All States in similar conditions share the same fate. The United States of North America, France in Algiers, Holland in her colonies, Great Britain in India. All these States have been forced to adopt this line of action, which is based much less on ambition than on inexorable necessity and the difficulty to stop at the exact moment."

Here lies, as will be observed, the whole philosophy of the colonial policy of Russia.

Further, Russia stated, as has already been said in the abovementioned circular, that, now at last, she had obtained the long-and-hard-sought-for definitive frontier.

But a few months after the Russian diplomats had been ordered to give explanations in the abovementioned sense, and to declare officially that Russia had no intention of making any further conquest that would become only an impediment to her own interior organisation, General Tschernayeff had transgressed this definitive frontier, and advanced on Tashkend, the emporium of commerce between Central Asia and Khiva, and took possession of this town in June 27, 1865.

The most aged citizens of the town offered bread and salt, and beseeched to become subjects of the wise and great Czar: "One sea cannot contain two seas; one empire cannot exist within another empire."

The newly-conquered countries were united by imperial ukas into one province, Turkistan, a denomination that gave much offence in England, because, on account of geographical custom, it could comprise the whole of Central Asia. Russia, however, appeased England by the assurance that this denomination had only been given after the capital of the province of Turkistan.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE LENIENT SENTENCE OF THE AGINCOURT COURT-MARTIAL.

(*Times*, August 10.)

THE present is no time for relaxing the discipline or detracting in the slightest degree from the responsibilities of the Naval Service. The Psyche has been lost, the Caledonia has been run aground, and the Agincourt has been nearly lost under circumstances of inexplicable neglect. Has the science of practical navigation vanished from the British Navy? Have Naval Officers so much to do in attending to the management of their steam power that they can no longer give a thought to the position of their ship, or calculate the necessary consequences of the direction they pursue? We were told a few months since by Admiral Rous, in one of his racy letters, that "the boiler had emasculated seamanship. No man," he said, "can serve two masters—he will hold to the teakettle and despise the canvas." Has navigation suffered from the same depressing influence, and have the successors of Nelson and Dundonald become nothing better than artillerists and engineers? We cannot believe that this is the case, but the records of the recent Court-Martial go far to induce the persuasion. The officer of the watch pleads in his defence that he had "to attend to the speed of the engines, to regulate the number of revolutions." The Captain thought so little of the risk he was in that he had gone below to consult his medical adviser. The Staff-Commander on the bridge, with his charts before him, though believing he was running very close to a notorious danger, took no pains to work out on his chart the position of his ship from time to time; and there seems to have been only one Master in the entire squadron who took this ordinary precaution of a practised navigator. Everybody trusted that some one else would do his duty; and yet it is shown that during the previous twenty minutes, from the time the ship's course was changed, she was running almost in a direct line upon the shoal of the Pearl Rock. Much was said about the beacons being delusive and the Sailing Directions incomplete, and, as drowning men will catch at a straw, we may not be surprised that officers on their trial should use any means that may serve for their defence. But the Sailing Directions have sufficed for other men, and if any one will procure the Admiralty Chart of the Pearl Rock, he will see that the beacons do not profess to clear the shoal, the lines in which they stand being stated by the chart to intersect at "the shoalest part"—that is, at the very apex and centre—of the rock. All round the rock, for a considerable distance, four-and-a-half fathom water is shown by the chart to extend, but the Agincourt was steered stem-on almost at the centre of this fatal target. And yet, "considering the attending circumstances," the officers are sentenced by the Court to nothing more than a severe reprimand.

What are these attending and attenuating circumstances? The excuse for the Captain and Staff-Commander of the Agincourt is that they took their station from the Minotaur, which led the parallel line, and on board which was the Vice-Admiral commanding the entire squadron. They were ordered to keep four cables distant—that is, we believe, about 800 yards from the off-shore division, and they [illegible] that the Staff-Commander of the flagship, who acted as master of the fleet, would take good care to keep the Minotaur at least six cables from the Pearl Rock. The Captain of the Agincourt, therefore, trusted to his Staff-Commander, who trusted, in his turn, to the Vice-Admiral, who trusted to his Staff-Commander, and the result of this *catena* of misplaced confidence was that one of our finest ships, which has cost the country three-quarters of million of money, was almost wrecked on a well-known rock in the full daylight of a lovely summer's morning. Surely these things are a disgrace to the British Navy? The old and sound rule of the service was to make the Captain of the ship responsible for her safety. He is supposed to understand the art of navigation, and to have the skill as well as the authority to watch and control his navigating officer. It is, no doubt, a very good thing to keep in station when by keeping in station you can the better execute the evolutions which the Admiral orders. But how if by keeping in station you lose the ship, and lose with her all power of ever after performing any service which the country requires? Soldiers "fall out" when unforeseen hindrances prevent their forward march, and lines can be reformed which have for the time been broken. The Admiral may deserve censure, and certainly his conduct ought to be the subject of a fresh inquiry; but we cannot think the Navy will ever be handled as in former times if Courts-Martial are so eager to shift the blame, and to discover attenuating circumstances.

There was a time when the British Navy was not the pride of our forefathers. The half-century which followed the Peace of Utrecht saw a decline in our glory upon the seas. We lost Minorca, and one day the news was spread that a British Admiral, with seventeen sail of the line and five frigates, had shrunk from an engagement with eighteen French sail of the line and six frigates, justifying his cowardice by the assertion that the enemy had "a greater weight of metal." There was an outburst of national indignation. Lord Chesterfield asserted that Admiral Holbourne had coined "a new sea phrase, and one unknown to Blake." The great Pitt and the House of Commons attempted to shield the Admiral who had brought dishonour on the British flag, but the King made his celebrated *mot* that the Minister had taught him to look for public opinion outside the House of Commons. Our rulers then rushed to the extreme of severity and shot Admiral Byng for alleged cowardice. It was a cruel and an unjust sentence. It gave a shock to the public conscience, but it produced an electric influence on the profession. There is no danger now of such an outrage upon public justice; but failures are not to be met by anxiously casting about for attenuating circumstances. It is, indeed, a painful duty to condemn a brother officer, but it is for painful duties that Courts-Martial are appointed to meet.

Is there any excuse for Vice-Admiral Wellesley in taking the Fleet into this unnecessary danger? Is his Master of the Fleet fit for his responsible post? Is there anything in the assertion, so often made by naval men, that our Fleets are imperilled by the misplaced economy of the Admiralty in respect of the consumption of coal? Is there any reason to believe that Admiral Wellesley chose the inshore course in Gibraltar Bay to avoid the [illegible] current away from shore, and thus nearly wrecked three-quarters of a million sterling in order to save a few pounds of coal? If it were only to throw light upon questions such as these, a fresh Court-Martial would be desirable. But, as matters are now left, it seems to be an imperative duty to hold one. The late Court-Martial implicitly says,—We do not dismiss the Agincourt's officers from their ship or from the service, because we think some one else is more to blame. Then, who is the person who is the primary cause of the disaster, and what is the punishment which the interest of the service demands?

THE AGINCOURT COURT-MARTIAL.

EIGHTH DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

Staff-Commander KIDDLE, of the Minotaur, re-called, produced and attested copy of the Monarch's log on July 1. He received it from Captain Aynsley, of that ship, and it was attested by him and the navigating-lieutenant also.

Staff-Commander Moore, of the Royal Adelaide, had this attested copy handed to him.

The President—On that attested copy of the Monarch's log there are a set of bearings purporting to be the bearings of the Monarch on the Agincourt getting on shore. The Court wish you to lay off the position of the Monarch at that moment on charts A and B (Agincourt's) and G and H (produced by Captain Beamish) and I and J (Minotaur's).

Staff-Commander Moore said he had already placed the Monarch's bearings on one set of charts, and would comply with the order of the Court regarding the others.

Staff-Commander GEORGE ALEXANDER MACFARLANE, of the Northumberland, said—At 10-15 on the morning of July 1 the course of the fleet was altered to W.S.W., and nothing material occurred until the Agincourt grounded. The Northumberland was the last ship of the starboard division. I produce the logbook of the Northumberland.

Did you take any bearings or angles of the land on approaching the Spanish shore?—Several bearings, but no angles.

Were those bearings laid down on the chart by which you were navigating?—Yes, laid down, but not marked. They were rubbed out afterwards.

Have you any record of those bearings? if so, produce it?—Only one—Tarifa Lighthouse just open of Frayle Point; Camaro Lighthouse, N.W.¼ N.; deviation 6¼ E.

At what time, exactly, was that taken?—About 10-30.

Was it when you were sailing in your position in line before the Agincourt grounded?—Yes.

Had you any doubts as to the safety of the course steered with reference to the Spanish shore?—I thought it was very close, but not dangerous.

Did you observe the clearing marks of danger as you approached the Spanish shore?—Yes.

Did you receive from them sufficient warning to have cleared the Northumberland from danger if you had been navigating as an independent ship?—Yes.

Up to what time did you think that the course steered by the leading ship of the lee line, the Agincourt was only close and not dangerous?—Up to the time of the bearing I have given, about 10-30.

Did the Agincourt then appear to you to be in her station with reference to the weather line?—I did not notice that she was not.

What was the apparent distance between the two lines?—I took no angles, neither did I take particular notice.

Admiral Stewart—When you took the bearing at or about 10-30 did you lay the ship's position off on the chart at the time?—Yes, and it is there still.

Did it show you that the Agincourt was standing in to danger?—From that position the course steered would pass between one or two cables outside the five fathom line round the Pearl Rock.

When you noted the position of the Northumberland by those bearings did you feel any anxiety or misgiving about the position of the Agincourt and the course she was steering?—I thought the course was too close, but was not anxious, expecting the course to be altered.

Did your anxiety increase subsequently, but before you knew the ship was ashore?—No; the marks were well open from the Northumberland, and the course from my bearings would go clear of the rock. I remarked to the officer of the watch that the Agincourt was going closer than I should like to go.

How long before the ship struck did you make the remark?—When I laid off the last bearing.

Do you believe now the position of the Northumberland, as you say shown on the chart at 10-30, was her true position at that time?—I do, at about 10-30.

Is the court to understand you were conducting the navigation of the Northumberland after the lines were formed and courses shaped, by clearing and leading marks of objects on the land checked by bearings taken from time to time, and laid off upon the chart as a correction of the pilotage by the marks?—Yes.

Would you, as an experienced navigating officer, have considered it prudent on the morning to have trusted or piloted the ship by marks alone without laying off any bearings on the chart?—Quite prudent without any bearings.

Why did you take the bearings?—To show the progress of the ship.

How long have you been Staff-Commander of the Northumberland?—More than two years.

Have you ever entered or left Gibraltar Bay before this visit of the Channel Squadron to Gibraltar?—A great many times—20 or 30, I should think.

Did you ever shape or steer a course which led or would lead you so near the Pearl Shoal on entering or leaving the Bay as you were doing on this occasion when the Agincourt grounded?—Never.

As the actual distance of the Agincourt from the Minotaur at the moment of grounding is an important point in considering whether the ship would have grounded on the shoal had she been in her proper or assigned station of four cables from the Minotaur, you have no doubt formed an opinion as to her distance. Will you give us that opinion?—I took no particular notice of the distance between the two lines, and I cannot give any opinion as to the actual distance between the two lines.

The President—Did you take notice of the bearing of Europa Point at the time of taking the other bearing at 10.30?—No.

Did you observe that by the chart by which you were navigating the position of the Northumberland as laid down at 10-30 was well within the line of bearing as marked on the chart from Europa Point, as that was the red sector of danger for the Pearl Rock?—Yes.

Were you then steering W S W.?—Yes.

Do you believe that if from that position you had continued to follow on that course in the wake of the Agincourt and Warrior you would have cleared the Pearl Shoal?—Yes, if not set upon it.

Lord John Hay—Did you report to your captain that the Agincourt was going nearer to the Pearl Shoal than you would like to go?—No.

Captain Fellowes—Did you, from the result of the bearings taken by you from time to time, observe if there was any current setting towards the Spanish shore?—No.

After the Agincourt foundered did you observe there was a strong current setting about the Pearl Shoal?—Yes.

From what you then observed do you think the course the Northumberland was steering from your position by bearings about 10-30 would have taken the Northumberland clear of the Pearl Shoal?—Yes; I have no reason to think otherwise.

Would the unusually strong current that you now know was setting have forced the Northumberland on the shoal had you maintained the same course?—I cannot say, as the current was apparently, as far as I could judge, setting in the opposite direction to the course.

Then, why did you say to the officer of the watch that the Agincourt was going a great deal nearer than you would like to have gone when you were following more than four cables astern of her?—Because I would not take the Northumberland willingly within a cable's length of the shoal.

State to what you attribute the grounding of the Agincourt?—It was a very close course; that is the only reason I can give. It was so close that a very slight set of current would take her upon the shoal.

How much further out than the course steered that day have you generally shaped a course to think you would clear the Pearl Shoal?—In a single ship I have always steered out of the centre of the Bay until the bearing of Tarifa Lighthouse showed I was clear of the Pearl Rock. If I were leading a squadron, I would have done the same.

Captain Foley—Supposing the Agincourt and the Warrior had passed by the shoal, was it your intention after having placed the ship on the bearings you have mentioned, and finding the course had not been altered from W.S.W.—would you have asked your captain to alter course a little to the southward as your marks for clearing the Pearl Rock came on, or would you have run the risk, knowing the danger to be so close, and have followed your leader?—I should have been guided by the clearing marks; if they were well open I should not; but if they were closing I should have asked leave.

Do you not think as navigating officer of a ship that directly you have any doubts as to the safety of a course you are ordered to steer either by your admiral as leader or the captain of your own ship, you should at once make known to your captain the doubts you have?—Certainly.

Can you give any reason why you did not on this occasion inform your captain?—I did not consider the danger imminent, and I had already remarked to the captain that we were steering in close courses, or words to that effect.

Did you make this remark to the captain before the bearings were taken and laid down on the chart?—Yes.

When a course is altered by signal is it not your custom to lay the same down on a chart, and to show it to your captain?—Not in what is called [illegible].

Captain Coode—After you had laid down the position of the ship about 10-30, did you point the same out to the captain, and the line on which the course being steered would take you?—No.

Admiral Stewart—If you had known that on the course you were steering you must pass within two cables of the Pearl Rock, would you have considered it your duty to have pointed out to the captain that the ship on that course must pass that distance, and have obtained his sanction and approval before you took her so near the shoal?—Not under the existing circumstances of sailing in line, as we were then.

Admiral Heathcote—Is it not much more necessary when in pilotage water to show the new track of the course when altered to your captain than when a long way out from the land that he may see what dangers he has to avoid?—In many cases it would be quite impossible to do so.

Admiral Stewart—Are you aware that it is distinctly laid down in the instructions that the captain is responsible for the navigation of the ship?—Yes.

Had the whole responsibility of the navigation of the ship rested on you, would you have taken her so close to the Pearl Rock as you have stated you believed she would pass?—Not without orders, and with them I should be relieved of the responsibility. Without orders I should not have taken her there.

Lieutenant Bell—Do you think it possible in a ship in a fleet steaming in close order for the officer of the watch to pay proper attention to the navigation?—I think his attention would be fully occupied in keeping station and the ordinary duty of the officer of the watch.

Are you not also aware that the difficulties of station-keeping are greater in the leading ship of the lee line than in any other ship?—Yes.

Staff-Commander Knight—Did you observe whether, when you took the bearings about 10-30, St. Roque Town was well open of Cabrita Rock?—It was well open at 10-30.

As leading ship of the fleet, in the same order as we were in on that day, what bearing would you have got of Tarifa Lighthouse before hauling to the westward?—About W. by N.

Does not the red sector from Europa Point leave some margin within which ships may, if necessary, navigate with safety by day?—Some, but very little.

With reference to the opinion you have given as a navigating officer of experience as to the cause of the Agincourt grounding, are you not also of opinion, from what you have since learnt, that the Admiralty Sailing Directions may have contributed to the accident?—Yes.

You have spoken of the marks given in the Admiralty Sailing Directions for clearing the Pearl Rock, do you or do you not, judging from the result, consider those marks are safe to be relied upon for clearing the rock; I mean the day marks?—From what I have since learnt, no.

The President—Knowing what you now know of the marks referring to the position of the Pearl Rock, would the clearing marks afforded to you by the Sailing Directions and the charts which you were navigating by have given you timely warning of the approach of the ship to danger?—Yes.

Lord John Hay.—Do you think the officer of the watch of the Agincourt could have found time, in addition to keeping station, to have observed that his ship was no more than a mile from the shore?—Yes.

Then, he having observed this, do you think he might also have found time to ask the staff-commander whether the course the ship was steering was a safe one or not?—Yes.

Captain Coode—You have stated that the Admiralty Sailing Directions may have [illegible] to the accident [illegible] in what way they may have [illegible]?—I have been told that the clearing marks were open while the Agincourt was on the rock; if so the Sailing Directions may have contributed to the accident, but I do not know of my own knowledge whether the marks were open or not.

Staff-Commander Knight—If you had been following two vessels of considerably lighter draughts would you have considered it necessary to alter your course?—Not under the circumstances we were sailing in.

The President—Would you have considered the propriety of following your leader in line sufficient to justify you while navigating a ship of draught deep enough to strike on a shoal in following in the wake of ships of lighter draught on a course leading within a cable of that shoal without hauling out of line to save the ship from such danger or without warning to your captain or to the admiral commanding?—Under those circumstances I should have pointed it out to the captain.

Admiral Stewart—Supposing that the Agincourt and Warrior had been ships of lighter draught than the Northumberland, judging now from the result, do you believe had the Northumberland continued on the W. S. W. course that she would have passed clear of that part of the shoal where the Agincourt grounded or any other part of it; in fact passed clear of all danger?—From the result I think not.

Captain ALEXANDER, C.B., of the Northumberland, said that at 9·30 on the 1st of July he steered S.W., altered the course shortly after to S. W. qr. W., at a quarter-past 10 again altered it to W. S. W. About that time the witness went to the stern and satisfied himself that the hawser with which the Northumberland was towing the gunboat Pigeon was clear of the screw. A few minutes after he heard the order "turn astern." He immediately went on the bridge and was told by the officer of the watch that the Warrior was going astern full speed. The witness reduced the speed to "very easy," when he observed the Agincourt signal "Am aground." When he came on the bridge the staff-commander said he was just then thinking of the means of informing the Agincourt by signal that she was running into danger. This was almost at the moment of being made aware the Agincourt was ashore. The witness knew where the danger was, but he had no anxiety about it. The staff-commander mentioned casually that they were going closer to the Pearl Shoal than usual just before the course W. S. W. was made, but nothing further was said about the danger of the course. No notice or warning was given to the Agincourt or the Minotaur. To the best of his judgment at the time of striking the starboard line was in the right position to the corresponding ship's port line. When informed casually by the staff-commander that the course of the lee line was closer than usual, the witness considered it, under the circumstances, unnecessary to warn the leader. The witness considered the star-board line averaged four cables from the port.

Captain Fellowes—State your opinion of the cause of the accident?—Steering a course which did not allow sufficiently for tides and currents.

Captain Foley—Would you be surprised to hear your staff-commander intended on the 1st of July navigating the ships for which you were responsible within two cables of the Pearl Shoal without informing you when in company with the squadron?—I consider he ought to have informed me if the course the fleet was ordered to steer would bring the ship within danger.

When courses are altered do you not consider it the duty of the staff-commander to bring the chart to you with the course laid down, and should he not point out that the course led the ship into danger, or do you consider it your duty to find that out yourself?—That question involves three answers. To the first point I answer, no; because the courses are constantly altered within five minutes under similar circumstances. To the second, yes; certainly. To the third, of course it is my duty to satisfy myself the ship is being navigated with all due regard to safety.

Lieutenant Bell—Do you think it possible in a fleet steaming in close order for an officer of the watch to pay particular attention to navigation, more especially as regards the leading ship of the lee line having to keep a careful station?—If a ship is in charge of a navigating officer or pilot, I consider the officer of the watch should forego every other duty in deference to navigating the ship; but, if otherwise, he can only be expected to pay sufficient attention to avoid running into palpable danger under the circumstances stated in the question. During the time Lieutenant Bell served under witness he considered him zealous and attentive.

The President—Attributing the cause of the Agincourt grounding to the course she steered, did you not feel any anxiety for your own ship on that course?—Certainly not, because I would take the Northumberland within her own breadth of a rock to-morrow if necessary, always supposing she had sufficient steam to keep her well under command.

Lord John Hay—In giving the last answer, may the Court assume you would only do so when the position of the rock was defined with the greatest accuracy, such, for instance, as when the Agincourt was on it?—My last answer was intended to explain my absence of anxiety under the circumstances.

Captain Jones—Do you consider the Northumberland had sufficient steam power for safe navigation on the morning in question?—Most certainly.

The President—Would you, if navigating the Northumberland as a single ship, have gone as close to the Pearl Shoal as the courses steered on the 1st of July were leading you?—No.

Staff-Commander MOORE, brought in the charts with the Monarch's bearings, taken from a certified copy of her log. It showed that two of the bearings placed the Agincourt seven and a half cables distant when she grounded. A bearing and distance given at the same time placed her six cables off.

Admiral Stewart—Assuming the inshore position of the Monarch determined by the bearings and distance of the Agincourt to be the correct position, and the ship to have been on her station—namely, four cables from the Minotaur, would not the distance of the Minotaur from the Agincourt on shore be about six and a quarter cables?

Staff-Commander Moore.—About six cables.

WILLIAM HENRY FAULKNER, staff-commander of the Hercules, said at the moment the Agincourt grounded he had the position of the Hercules on the chart, which was determined by bearings on the standard compass of the Pigeon and Verte Islands, and also by the masthead of the Agincourt. The bearings by compass were taken by himself, the masthead angle by the officer of the watch. The Agincourt at that time was bearing from the Hercules N. N. W. six cables Up to the time of the Agincourt striking he considered the starboard division to be in its proper position. He lent a plan of the position of the Pearl Rock and soundings round it to Admiral Wellesley. The witness having been ordered to fix the position of the Agincourt when ashore thought she must have been a little outside the station of four cables from the Minotaur at the time she struck. He thought it possible, from the very strong current that was setting on the Agincourt's port bow, that she must have been set in towards the Pearl Rock, and that she was not between five and six cables from the Minotaur just before she grounded. Possibly, she was drifted a cable or two in three or four minutes, and such a sudden current would certainly have materially affected the steering of the ship the moment she met it. A quarter of an hour before the Agincourt grounded the witness remarked that he supposed the squadron was steering so close in to the Pearl Shoal to cheat the current.

Captain Coode—Did it never occur to you that the starboard division would pass in dangerous proximity to the Pearl Shoal?—I considered they would have gone near it, but as the leading mark was distinctly open from the Hercules I did not much consider the starboard division.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Captain Beamish asked for delay until noon on Saturday to prepare for the defence.

Lieutenant Bell and Staff-Commander Knight asked for an adjournment till Monday.

The Court, after consultation, granted the prisoners until Monday to prepare their defence, and the Court was adjourned until that day.

NINTH DAY.

THE Court-martial ordered to try Captain Beamish, Lieutenant Bell, and Staff-Commander Knight, for negligently running Her Majesty's ship Agincourt on the Pearl Rock on July 1, was resumed on Monday morning, 7th August, on board the Royal Adelaide at Devonport, when the prisoners read their defence. In this defence Captain Beamish pointed out that perfect station was maintained by the Agincourt, that he was constantly on the bridge, and that he had at no time sufficient apprehension of danger to justify his signalling to the Vice-Admiral, although he remarked that the course was unusually close to the Pearl Rock, much closer than he himself would have steered. When the ship struck he was below consulting the doctor, because his state of health required it; but he had no reason to believe that any precautions were relaxed. When the Agincourt had struck everything possible was done to clear her. Nothing had occurred to weaken the natural presumption that the leading ship would navigate the fleet with safety. After referring to the Admiralty sailing directions for the coast of Spain, the prisoner said that from some cause, probably the jealousy of former Spanish Governments and their unwillingness to allow English surveying officers to land on their coasts, no English surveyors or hydrographers are directly responsible for any part of the sailing directions relative to that portion of the Straits of Gibraltar with which this inquiry is concerned. These directions are certainly a compilation only from certain Spanish works, on referring to which it would be found that they differ in minor but material points in the directions for avoiding the Pearl Rock. Moreover, he submitted statements, made by residents on the spot, that there are outlying shoals not marked on any chart. Further, it would be seen that the Agincourt fell into the race of the tide running round the Pearl Rock, of which there was no opportunity of obtaining any estimate or warning.

Lieutenant Bell, in his defence, urged that he had no misgivings as to the safety of the ship, and that his other duties prevented his paying strict attention to the navigation, which he left to the proper officers.

Staff-Commander Knight pleaded that he was not a free agent, being guided by the flagship. The Agincourt was in her station until carried out of it by the current running round the Pearl Rock, and which would have carried the ship a cable and a half out of her station unperceived within three minutes. At the time of striking they were looking for the two beacons represented on the plan as marking the Pearl Rock; but, as it subsequently turned out, they were too much overgrown with brushwood to be properly seen. He had full confidence in the orders of the Minotaur. He attributed the disaster chiefly to the misdirections given in the sailing directions, and pointed to his service of 25 years and his hitherto stainless character.

The prisoners handed in excellent testimonials, and called several witnesses to prove there was no negligence.

Staff-Commander Faulkner, of the Hercules, said the Admiralty directions would lead ships into danger.

The Court adjourned, and the whole case will be finished to-day.

THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS OF DIVORCED WIVES.

(*Times*, Aug 5.)

A JUDGMENT of the highest importance as affecting both public morality and the settlement of property was yesterday delivered in the Divorce Court by Lord Penzance. The suit in which the present Judgment originated was decided some time ago; there seems to be no doubt whatever as to the facts, and we are, happily, absolved therefore from the necessity of discussing questions which cannot be raised with any advantage in the columns of a newspaper. The parties in the case of "Milne against Milne and Fowler" moved, all of them, in respectable society. The erring wife, married to a gentleman of high character and position, was an heiress, the daughter of a wealthy banker, with a fortune secured to her, under her marriage settlement and her father's will, of not less than £5,000 a year. The co-respondent was stipendiary magistrate of Manchester; he had as such to exercise important judicial functions, and from him, more than from ordinary men, might have been expected an exact and scrupulous compliance with the obligations of law and the dictates of personal honour. We should hesitate to reflect upon the motives of the co-respondent in luring away the wife of Mr. Milne from her husband, if it were not that Lord Penzance, who has mastered all the ramifications of the case, has unreservedly spoken out his opinion that both the sinful wife and her seducer were actuated by base motives, that the latter especially speculated on the enjoyment of the fortune which he filched away with the wife from the unsuspecting husband, and that the whole transaction was tainted with a shameful consideration of pecuniary gain. However this may be, the decision of the Judge-Ordinary yesterday will strike a heavy blow at those persons who attempt to combine vicious indulgence with sordid calculations. It will not, perhaps, put any very effective check upon vice, but it will, at least, warn off speculators in immorality who trade upon the weakness of vain and silly women.

The property secured to Mrs. Milne, amounting to £5,000 a year, made, as Lord Penzance believes, the wife and her paramour comparatively careless of consequences. The lady believed that [illegible], not only of herself, but of her own fortune; that she would incur no responsibility; that she might desert her children and leave them to be maintained by the care and at the cost of the bereaved father. The seducer appears to have calculated, in the opinion of Lord Penzance, that the wife would retain her income, and that he could thus easily provide for any damages a jury might condemn him to pay. If this ingenious scheme had been sanctioned by Lord Penzance, we can readily believe that the moral influence of the Divorce Court, as a means of restricting and indirectly finishing conjugal infidelity, would have been indefinitely weakened. If it had been understood that a designing man might break up a household, lure away a wife from her husband and children, and then await with composure the verdict of the jury in the Divorce Court, being quite prepared to pay the damages out of the fortune irrevocably settled on the wife, an additional temptation would have been held out to wicked men and foolish women. Fortunately, however, the Judge-Ordinary has laid down a principle which for the future will frustrate all such discreditable attempts to combine profit with vice.

The Jury in the case of "Milne v. Milne and Fowler" brought in a verdict for the petitioner, with £1,500 damages against the co-respondent. In an ordinary case, looking at the position of the co-respondent only, this decision might seem to be reasonable and just; but here the seducer would willingly have paid this penalty if he had been allowed to retain the fortune settled on the seduced wife. Damages of £1,500 would be amply compensated by the control of £5,000 a year. Nor would the wronged husband gain anything even in a pecuniary sense by such a decision. The children of the marriage would be thrown for their support entirely upon him, and he would have to bear all the expenses of the family, while the guilty wife, protected by her settlement, might be free to enjoy with her companion in guilt vicious liberty in some pleasant foreign land. Fortunately, a remedy exists under the Divorce Act for this disgraceful inequality of burdens. Lord Penzance yesterday exercised, not, indeed, for the first time, the power of varying the marriage settlements of divorced persons. He determined that Mrs. Milne's interest under her marriage settlement should be extinguished, as if she were dead. Further, he directed that the trustees of the property bequeathed to her by her father's will should pay over £500 a year to Mr. Milne. The husband will thus receive, for himself and for the children, £1,500 a year and, as the wife's interest in her separate estate under the settlement is extinguished, the seducer, if he was really actuated by the motives Lord Penzance attributed to him, will probably discover that he has not made such a good bargain after all. Lord Penzance is not a Judge who leaps rashly to unauthorized conclusions, and when he avows his belief that the co-respondent had speculated on the chance of enjoying the large fortune of the lady, we need not doubt that the case exhibited the conduct of both parties in the most unfavourable light. If the seducer speculated upon the fortune of the faithless wife, the woman was evidently encouraged in her guilt by the supposition that she would not only continue to retain all her wealth, and all the luxuries and enjoyments it afforded her, but that she would get rid at once, and without any material difficulty, of family responsibilities which must have been irksome to a woman of such a temper. Lord Penzance has taught all light-minded women and all designing seducers a useful lesson; they are now informed that they cannot at pleasure shake off their duties, and that vice will not be allowed to enjoy without interference the spoils of ruined families and desolated hearths.

A DOG GIVING EVIDENCE IN COURT.

AT Croydon Circuit Court on 1st August, the following interesting case, Hallett v. Booth, was heard:—

Mr. G. W. Harrison was for the plaintiff; Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., and Mr. Thomas were for the defendant.

The plaintiff is the husband of Lady Selwyn, widow of the late Lord Justice, who lived at Richmond and had the dog presented to her by a lady named Reed, who had it when a puppy and brought it up, and it was clearly proved that this was within the last two years, so that the dog is not now quite two years old, and as it was admitted that the dog in question was the same dog which Lady Selwyn had, this fact was decisive of the case.

The case for the defendant, who had found the dog in April last and had kept it ever since, was that it was a dog he had in 1864 and lost in 1867, so that he claimed it as a dog seven years old, whereas it was proved beyond a doubt that it was not quite two years old. The whole history of the dog was proved in court. A young lady, named Roberts, who had lived with Mrs Reed, as nursery governess, took an interest in the dog when it was a puppy, and was the person who chiefly attended to it, and she appeared as a witness and proved that it had grown up under her care less than two years ago, and a man of much skill in dogs, one "Bill George," as he is called among dog-fanciers, stated that he was positive the dog was not above two years old. But there was a witness of much greater force and weight than any one else, and that was the dog himself, who, at the instance of the learned Judge, was called into court, and whose evidence, in the mind of every impartial person, at once decided the cause. He is a noble animal—a fine, large Labrador dog, jet black, but with white chest and paws, with a magnificent head and a most intelligent countenance, lively, animated, and affectionate. Although he had been in the custody of the defendant ever since April and had left Mrs. Reed's long before, yet the moment he saw the young lady who had attended to him he showed the most lively signs of recognition, he whined and struggled to get at her, and his dumb but unbiased testimony at once decided the case. In vain after this did Mr. Booth swear point blank that it was his dog, the dog he lost in 1867; in vain did the witnesses support his assertion, and swear point blank that the dog was his. It was observed that, though the dog no doubt knew him, yet he rather endured his caresses than responded to them, and there was nothing of that yearning, earnest recognition which he showed for the young lady, his early friend; and when, during the evidence for the defendant, his new owner, she went near to the witness box and looked at him and spoke his name softly the animal again whined for her and tried to get at her, and though the counsel for the defendant angrily protested against this recognition and insisted upon the lady resuming her seat, the cause was virtually decided, and after this evidence and arguments were only a formal waste of time.

The case for the defence was that the defendant found the dog in April at a railway refreshment room in Richmond, and, though he did not at first recognize him, yet that afterwards he believed it to be the one he had lost in 1867, resembling it, he said, in all respects. But he and his witnesses admitted that if the dog was only two years old they must be mistaken. And it is to be observed that though there was positive evidence for the plaintiff that the dog was only two years old, the defendant did not produce any evidence to contest that point, which, as already pointed out, was in itself conclusive.

At the end of the case, which excited great interest,

The learned Baron summed it up in a neat and succinct manner to the jury. He did not know, he said, what they thought of it, but for his own part he confessed it seemed a remarkably clear case. There were the persons who had brought up the dog from its infancy, and who swore positively that it was only two years old. As to this it was impossible they could be mistaken, and if they were believed there was an end of the case. For how could a dog two years old have been lost by the plaintiff five years ago, or be a dog seven years old? It was obviously impossible. It might perchance be a son of the defendant's lost dog (much laughter), but could not possibly be the original dog the defendant had lost. Then there was the recognition, and, although no doubt the dog, being a good-natured dog, would know any one with whom it was, yet it was clear he regarded the young lady with a much warmer recognition than any one else. On the whole he did not think that the jury could have much doubt, "and as to the value of the dog," said the learned Baron, patting the head of the beast, who sat by him on the bench during the summing up, "I am sure he is worth at least £30, for I know some one who would give that sum for him at this moment." (Much laughter).

The jury instantly found a verdict for the plaintiff, adding that they did not doubt the sincerity of Mr. Booth's evidence.

The learned Baron.—Nor I, gentlemen. No doubt he really believed the dog to be his.

The counsel for the plaintiff applied to have the dog delivered up at once, and the counsel for the defendant at once handsomely assented to this, and accordingly Miss Roberts, the dog's early friend, advanced to claim him, and he bounded towards her with joyful recognition, and retired with her from the court—an issue of the case which delighted every one present, for the family of Lady Selwyn—who were evidently very much attached to the dog—were all present in court, eagerly awaiting the result of the case.

A DOCTOR'S PLEA FOR HOLIDAYS.

A DOCTOR writes as follows to the *Times*:—I confess to a great sympathy with that coloured philosopher who admiringly remarked that the pig was the only gentleman in England, for that no conceivable amount of work could ever be got out of him. I agree also with the late lamented Charles Dickens in thinking that those of us who are not [illegible] work much too hard, and ought to get more play. Being a very hard-worked doctor myself gives, perhaps, a somewhat keener edge to my appetite for a holiday, and also furnishes to me opportunity for observing the bad effects of uninterrupted toil upon myself and other people.

But what "I want to know," and can in nowise else learn than in writing to you, is why our great religious societies are among the employers of labour who offend in begrudging to those they employ the much-needed rest of three or four weeks at the seaside, or elsewhere. Take this incident of to-day for a specimen. A gentleman employed in a highly responsible position by one of the leading religious societies of London comes to me with a yellow skin, lack-lustre eyes, a coated tongue, and a general aspect of being used up. And no wonder. He has been for a quarter of a century close at work in the service of this society, and during this time has enjoyed the privilege of an annual holiday of exactly a fortnight and no more. This fortnight is thus spent. For the first four or five days he is quite upset by change of air and the unaccustomed freedom; then he begins to feel better, and at the end of his spell of liberty learns how much more good a week or two longer would do him. In a word, his holiday is only half long enough. His case is a specimen of many others.

I think surely in such a service the charity which begins at home is most sorely needed; and I trust that through your instrumentality this important subject may be brought under the serious consideration of the managers of these societies and of others.

It is an absurd delusion to suppose that a fortnight's rest from constant and anxious labour (and in this great city of seething activities, how much wear and tear is undergone by thousands of us!) sets a man of middle life on his legs again. Speaking after careful consideration and much thought on this subject, I feel convinced that with advancing life a longer period of cessation from labour becomes necessary: and that which well suffices the young and vigorous is most inadequate for their seniors. The injury done in our time to a man's brain and nervous system generally is more and more slowly mended as age creeps on. And this ought to be considered by all employers.

Surely, good, great and lasting, would come of greater liberality in this respect? And I entirely disbelieve the suggestion that "it would not pay." That a good, fairly-proportioned rest from work does in the end well remunerate those who grant it, and make more healthy and energetic those who enjoy it, has long been my settled conviction, and is supported by numerous facts. In this and the next sunshiny months let employers try the extension of leave to their subordinates and watch the happy results.

THE LOSS OF THE MEGÆRA AND ITS LESSONS.

THE following letter from Mr. Reed appears in the *Times* of 8th August:—

I beg leave to request the prompt insertion, if convenient, of the following remarks upon the discussion in Parliament this evening. I was not present, but I have before me what I believe to be an authentic report, and I will reply in the briefest terms possible to the remarks of Mr. Goschen in the order in which I there find them. The first passage which I will notice is this:—

> "Any one who read the letter of Mr. Reed published in *The Times* newspaper would have gathered from the mode in which allusion was made to his report that that report was made before the Megæra was despatched. It was not, indeed, absolutely so stated, but it was inferred, and I think Mr. Reed believed in his own mind when he wrote that letter that such must have been the case, or he would not have made use of the expressions which occurred in it."

What all this means I do not in the least understand, as my survey and report were made several years ago, and that fact I most distinctly stated. Mr. Goschen goes on to say that, "Mr. Reed, when the Megæra sailed, had a knowledge of [illegible] fact, and the Admiralty and myself had not that knowledge. It was not brought to our notice till after the departure of the ship." This, Sir, is most true, and it forms the very ground of my gravest complaint. The Admiralty ought to have known all that I knew, and they would have known it if they not precluded me from communicating with my successors. From the moment of leaving office I took every means, even those which were personally humiliating, rather than deprive the Admiralty at one stroke of the accumulated knowledge and experience that I had acquired in office. But I was repelled, affronted, and silenced. When the Megæra put into Cork, and I noticed the questions asked in Parliament respecting her, I took it for granted that the Admiralty would make quite sure of the safety of the ship before sending her on so long a voyage. The moment I discovered the spirit in which the subject was being dealt with, and noted the scornful confidence of the Government, I did the only only thing open to me, by writing to Mr. Walpole—suggesting that if he mentioned my report in the House it might possibly meet with some attention. I believe Mr. Walpole lost no time in doing this, but in the meantime the ship had been sent off, and no further action was taken by Mr. Goschen. I regretted having written to Mr. Walpole when I read the offensive answer he had received—to the effect (most sound and true, though stated with sarcasm) that some people knew more about Admiralty business than the Admiralty themselves knew. I questioned at the time whether such a taunt, coming from so very inexperienced a Minister, was in the best taste; the event has proved that it was in the worst.

Next Mr. Goschen says, "Mr. Reed states that my right hon. friend the Member for Pontefract was in office at the time," *i.e.*, the time of my report on the ship. I am not aware that I have stated this. I do not recollect, nor have I, I believe, assigned any date to the report. I am pretty certain, however, that it was prior to Mr. Childers' term of office. In answering me I hope Mr. Goschen will answer what he is quite sure that I have said.

Further, Mr. Goschen says:—

> "My surprise was naturally great when, for the first time, I received, from a published letter of Mr. Reed's, an indication that the plates were so thin as to endanger the vessel's safety. That was the first time this circumstance had been brought to my knowledge."

Here, again, I do not know what is meant, or can be meant, unless I wrote in March a published letter which has passed out of my mind. My first published letter on the subject appeared, as I thought, on Saturday last, whereas Mr. Walpole's question made reference four or five months ago to the thinness of the plates, and that question Mr. Goschen has evidently not forgotten, nor is he likely to forget it. How, then, can he have learnt first of the thinness of the plates from my letter of last Saturday?

I have already stated why and how I acted when the Megæra put into Cork; it is unnecessary for me, therefore, to explain why I did not write to subordinate officers of the Admiralty and tell them what to do in order to find out the state of the ship. But I had another reason, and that reason was that it appears to me entirely out of the question for me to attempt to do furtively and irregularly what I have been deliberately and repeatedly debarred from doing openly and officially. And this brings me to Mr. Goschen's most extraordinary suggestion, that Mr. Childers would not allow me to transfer my duties to my successor because I wished to do so through private communications. It is quite true that I did offer in a private letter to Mr. Childers to do whatever I could to set these matters straight; but this occurred months after I left office, and, if I remember rightly, after the loss of the Captain; and, so far was this from being my only attempt to obtain authority to transfer my work, it was my last and despairing effort, and I am ashamed to say only resulted in a childish correspondence respecting whether I would make the letter an official one or not. I believe I have the correspondence in the country, and I have written for it; as Mr. Childers wished it to be made official there will probably be no harm in making it public. I am quite sure it will show what pains and humiliations I went to in order to secure as far as possible the safe completion of Her Majesty's ships. But I cannot allow it to be supposed that this private correspondence is what I refer to when I speak of having been debarred from conferring officially with my successors. I challenge Mr. Goschen to contradict me when I say that I received an official letter telling me, as the result of my efforts and the Controller's to bring this about, that no further information was required of me; and I believe that this letter was signed by Mr. Lushington—a gentleman who now appears to have written a memorial ignoring the official character of my action in this matter, and accuses me of being "somewhat angry." Angry, Sir! It was not anger, it was shame and pain that he must have observed in me, to find a man in the high station of a First Lord of the Admiralty compromising and sacrificing the interests of the naval service to personal pique and childish resentment. Mr. Lushington writes from memory as I do; but he has evidently forgotten the very substance and essence of my visit. Fortunately, however, he remembers and has stated one incident—viz., that he was instructed by his chief to tell me that what I might have to say could not be listened to. As to any official letter receiving attention, the very object of my visit was to soften the harshness of their official letters. I will only add on this point that I most certainly did speak to Mr. Lushington of the perils of the course taken by Mr. Childers; I wrote of them to Sir Sydney Dacres, and there is in the hands of Mr. Goschen, in all probability, that very strong official "submission" of the Controller to which I referred this morning, but to which Mr. Goschen makes no reference. My strong assertions on this momentous subject are susceptible of official documentary proof.

But let the world judge of the past by the present. What does Mr Goschen now say in justification of his own action? Why, his answer is that if I were dead they would be compelled to complete my ships without reference to me, and he leaves it to be inferred that it cannot, therefore, have been wrong to have done and to do so during my lifetime. I have no desire to contest such a position. If a statesman is not ashamed to take it up, I am ashamed to drive him from it. If Parliament, if the country, if the Navy are satisfied, I may well be. All I wish to ask is that, being held as dead, I may not, nevertheless, be continually held responsible for the losses of Her Majesty's ships. I had been dead officially three months when the Captain was lost, yet they contrived to blame me for it. I have been out of office 13 months, yet I am censured by Mr. Goschen as the one man who ought to have saved the Megæra. I appeal to the common sense of your readers, and ask if this is fair.

The worst part of Mr. Goschen's speech is his accusation that I have "charged them with every conceivable negligence in connexion with this ship." That is precisely what I have not done. I expressly stated in my last letter that I did not complain of their overlooking, or not knowing of, the state of the Megæra in the first instance, and I have been most careful to limit my charges respecting her to one or two points. Mr. Goschen states that my name is attached to some estimates for the vessel even more than two years after the date of my survey. That may well be so, for while the ship was kept on the duties which she then performed it was absolutely necessary for small defects to be made good. It is precisely because I bore such considerations as this in mind that I stated in my last letter that I did not complain of the Admiralty on any such grounds. Other people may feel at liberty to do so; I do not; and Mr. Goschen should remember that. The utmost allowance should be made for oversights in so large, so various, and so exacting a service as the Navy.

Mr. Lefevre is mistaken in saying that I have had two long interviews with Mr. Goschen. I have had but one, and that was due to quite another reason. It is impossible for me to go on seeking to thrust my advice on the Admiralty, and I shall not attempt to do so. I have never received the slightest intimation of their desire that I should; they consider me dead, and no doubt heartily wish I were buried.

But it is high time to end the personal part of this controversy. I had what I held and hold to be a solemn duty to perform, and I have done it. Either others must now act, or the Navy must go on as it is going. But this I must add—and I add it in no Cassandra-like spirit—that there are other serious questions touching the safety of some of the most important of Her Majesty's ships to which I long ago called the attention of the Admiralty (because of their overwhelming interest) and the Admiralty have satisfied themselves that all is safe. They have not been courteous enough to send me the results of their inquiries, and my apprehensions remain. If my fears should ever prove true, the tragedy will surpass even that of the Captain, and Mr. Goschen will no doubt tell us, truly enough, that he could not have foreseen it, but accepts the responsibility. Such is the way the great stakes of life and death are played with in the naval administration of the present day. But what can I do? What can the Navy do?

I should leave unnoticed Mr. Gregory's speech were it not for its errors. He says that I have stated that the Glatton is unfit to go to sea, and that the Devastation will probably go to the bottom. I have said nothing of the kind. They may be perfectly safe; but then they may not be, and what I say is that one important means of assuring their safety has been wilfully neglected, and for that reason officers and men should not be ordered at present to embark in them. May I ask Mr. Gregory if he considers it just to accuse me in the same breath of unscrupulously promoting a private quarrel because I point out the possible danger of some vessels, and of being blameable beyond all others because I did not more speedily or more loudly proclaim the possible danger of another? Again I ask what am I to do? If I give warnings I am unscrupulous; if I do not, something worse. I venture to suggest to Mr. Gregory that his harsh language in the defence of culpable Ministers could hardly have been well received from a person who is about to take up a valuable appointment with which those Ministers have just presented him. The taste of Parliament is somewhat delicate.

Finally, permit me to remind you that the long string of personal recriminations directed against me in Parliament this evening would not, even if they were just, in the least affect the great public question. I may be neglectful, unscrupulous, unjust, without the world caring very much about it. The great point is that the Admiralty are losing ship after ship, and will, in my belief, go on doing so if some great change is not made. What we require and what the Navy requires is some better assurance of safety. That must be secured. Until that is secured, Mr. Goschen may scold, and Mr. Gregory rage, but there will be no end to the agitation that has now begun. The Ministry itself will go first. All the Army Bills, and Ballot Bills, and Royal Warrants in the world will not save an Administration which goes on risking, and shipwrecking, and drowning our seamen from preventible causes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
Aug. 7. E. J. REED.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	5	4
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℔ lb ...	0	4	0
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, ℔ lb ...	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ℔ lb ...	0	9	0
Do (round), ℔ lb	0	4	0
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	9
Shins, large, each ...	0	6	6
Do small do ...	0	5	0
Tongues, fresh, each.	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	8	0
Do 2nd sort do ...	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ℔ lb ...	0	9	0
VEAL (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	3	0	0
Fore do do	2	8	0
Head, each ...	1	3	0
Liver and Heart ...	0	3	0
Feet, four ...	0	5	0
MUTTON (Gram fed).			
Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Breast, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Head, each ...	0	0	0
MUTTON (1st sort).			
Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Breast, ℔ lb ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Head, each ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MUTTON (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ℔ lb ...	0	4	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	2	9
Do 2nd sort, each	0	2	0
KID (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do do	1	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	6	0
LAMB (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do do	1	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	0	12	0
Fore do do	0	10	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	7	0
PORK (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb ...	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ℔ lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roaster), each...	5	0	0
Do Head, ℔ lb ...	0	2	0
Sausages, ℔ lb ...	0	5	4
Bacon, ℔ lb ...	0	5	4
POULTRY.			
Geese, each ...	6	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each ...	8	0	0
Do Hens, each ...	5	0	0
Ducks, large, each ...	1	3	0
Do middling, each	0	13	0
Fowls, Surat, large...	2	0	0
Do middling ...	1	8	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each ...	1	2	0
Do do middling, each ...	0	10	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
Do small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each ...	0	0	6
Guinea Fowls ...	2	8	0
Rabbits ...	0	0	0
MILK AND BUTTER.			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ℔ cup, 2 ozs ...	0	0	0
Buffaloes' Milk, per seer measure ...	0	3	0
Do Butter, ℔ cup 2 ozs. ...	0	2	0
BREAD.			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort, 13 ozs., each ...	0	1	6
Loaves, brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, ℔ lb...	0	2	0
Kolong, ℔ lb ...	0	2	0
FIREWOOD.			
Babool, ℔ candy ...	6	4	0
Kurmell, per candy...	5	8	0
Aine, per candy ...	7	8	0
SUGAR.			
Sugercandy, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, per seer ...	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	2	0
Do 2nd sort do	0	2	0
Do brown do	0	1	9
Tea, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	1	0	0
,, 2nd sort, ℔ lb ...	0	12	0
OIL.			
Cocoanut, 1st sort per maund ...	4	8	0
Do 2nd sort, do	4	6	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, do	4	10	0
Do 2nd sort do	4	8	0
GHEE.			
Ghee, Surat, per seer.	0	5	0
Do Ghautee do ..	0	4	6
Do Jaffrabad do ...	0	6	0

GRAIN.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gram, Jambooseer, per candy ...	31	0	0
Gram, Ghogary ℔ cdy.	20	0	0
Do Ghautee, do	22	0	0
Ooreed, Ghogary, do	31	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, do	28	0	0
Do Cutch, do	0	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, do	27	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per candy ...	33	0	0
Rice, Jerasul, ℔ phara.	6	4	0
Do Seegundee, do.	5	8	0
Do Common, do.	5	0	0
Barley (new) ℔ candy	20	0	0
Do (old) do...	14	0	0
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Mahabuleshwur, large, per seer ...	0	1	3
Do small do...	0	1	0
Do Poona or Surat, large, ℔ seer ...	0	0	8
Do small, do ...	0	0	6
Yams, white, ℔ seer...	0	0	6
Do red, do ...	0	0	6
Onions do ...	0	0	4
Cabbages, large, each	0	0	0
Do small ...	0	0	0
Turnips, large ℔ doz...	0	12	0
do small do ...	0	9	0
Cauliflowers, large, each ...	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Carrots, ℔ seer ...	0	0	6
Celery, large, each ...	0	0	0
Beet, large, do ...	0	2	0
Do small, do ...	0	1	6
Radishes, white, per dozen ...	0	1	0
Do. red do.	0	3	0
Tomatoes, ℔ seer ...	0	2	0
Green Peas, do ...	0	1	0
French Beans, do ...	0	0	9
Knohl Kohl, ℔ doz...	1	8	0
Brinjalls, Nagpoor, ℔ seer ...	0	0	3
Do Bombay do	0	0	3
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Cucumbers, ℔ seer ...	0	4	9
Artichoke, do ...	0	2	0
Beans, double, do ...	0	4	0
Parsley, ℔ bundle ...	0	3	0
Watercresses, do ...	0	0	6
Roselles, ℔ seer ...	0	0	0
FRUITS.			
Pineapple, large, each	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Pomeloes, large, do	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Guavas, large, ℔ doz	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	4	0
Oranges, large, do	1	0	0
Do small, do	0	12	0
Grapes, white, ℔ seer	0	0	0
Do black, do	0	0	0
Melons, Water, large each ...	0	0	0
Do do small, each ...	0	0	0
Do Musk, large, each ...	0	0	0
Do do small, each ...	0	0	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen ...	0	5	0
Do small, red, do	0	3	0
Do large, yellow	0	3	0
Do small, yellow	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, ℔ doz...	0	6	0
do sour, do ...	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, ℔ doz...	4	0	0
Do Bombay, do ...	0	12	0
Apples, Verona, ℔ doz	0	0	0
Figs, Bombay, do...	1	8	0
Figs, Poona, do...	0	0	0
Grapes, Cabool, ℔ box	0	0	0
Pears, Verona, ℔ doz	0	0	0
Peaches, ℔ seer ...	0	0	0
Mangoes, Poona, ℔ doz ...	0	0	0
FRESH FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, ℔ pair ...	0	12	0
Do small, do	0	8	0
Surmye, large, each.	0	0	0
Do small, do...	0	0	0
Boni, very large, ℔ doz ...	9	0	0
Do large, ℔ doz...	1	4	0
Goolle, large, each.	3	0	0
Do small, do	1	0	0
Bhng, large, each...	0	0	0
Do small, do ...	0	0	0
Baum, large, each ...	0	0	0
Prawns, large, ℔ doz	0	12	0
Do small, do ...	0	2	0
Shrimps, ℔ handful	0	0	3
Bumlows, ℔ score...	0	2	0
Jiptee, large, do ...	0	0	0
Do small, do ...	0	0	0
DRY FISH.			
Pomphlet, white, large, each ...	0	2	0
Do do, small, each	0	1	0
Surmye, large, do	0	8	0
Do small, do	0	6	0
Palah, large, do	0	2	0
Do small, do	0	1	0
Dhomee large, do	0	0	9
Do small, do	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, ℔ doz	0	0	0
Do small, do	0	0	0
Bumlows, ℔ doz	0	0	6

Two tailors in Louisville had a fight, and one stabbed the other with a pair of shears. When he has killed eight more tailors, they are going to try him for manslaughter.

MR. SPURGEON has now, it is said, printed 1000 of his sermons, of which 20,000,000 copies have been distributed in the English language alone. Some of his sermons have been translated into all the languages of Christendom.

DR. ROGER tells a story of a minister named Campbell of Lilliesleaf, who, oppressed with heat in the inside of a crowded stage-coach, got instant air and elbow room by pretending that he had been bitten by a mad dog, and commencing to 'bow, wow, wough, wough.'

A LADY promised to give her maid five pounds as a marriage portion. The girl got married to a man of low stature, and her mistress on seeing him was surprised, and said, 'Well, Mary, what a little husband you have got!' 'La!' exclaimed the girl, 'what could you expect for five pounds?'

'SHOULDER ARMS?' exclaimed the Captain, in a voice of thunder. But the execution of the order was anything but simultaneous; and one man was observed still standing at ease. Upon being challenged by the Captain why he had not shouldered along with the rest—'What's a' the hurry?' quoth he; 'canna ye wate till a body tak a snuff?'

AN Illinois woman committed suicide by hanging herself to an apple-tree. At the funeral a neighbour, noticing the sad appearance of the husband, consoled him by saying that he had met with a terrible loss. "Yes," says the husband heaving a sigh; "she must have kicked like thunder to shake off six bushels of green apples that would have been worth a dollar a bushel when they got ripe."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
On London—6 months' sight............1s. 10½d. per Rupee.
Ditto On demand ....1s. 10⅝d. ,,
On Paris—6 months' sight ....242 Francs.
Letters of Credit............1s. 10⅝d. ,,
Ditto for Italy and France, payable in Gold without Commisson 1s. 10⅝d. ,,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th May 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
CAPITAL.—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.
Bombay. | Calcutta.
Kurrachee. | Madras.
Lahore. | Agra.
Hongkong. | Shanghai.
Edinburgh.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per ann., subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
At 4 per cent. ditto 6 ditto ditto
At 3 per cent. ditto 3 ditto ditto
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
H. K. GREGORY, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 19th August 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Horse Rs. 1 Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.
BIERS & Co., Girgaum.

Now Ready,
CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium...............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Bean, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. John Mackenzie.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP............... £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 80, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust or the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are also shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the distribution of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.
The Directors of this Company have decided upon [illegible] the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS [illegible] on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra ...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad ...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares ...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore ...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay ...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore ...	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun ...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin ...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada ...	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie ...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto ...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca ...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie ...	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong ...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto ...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow ...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras ...	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer ...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut ...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore ...	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr ...	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore ...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah ...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon ...	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet ...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot ...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents at Bombay.
March 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750.
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq., and Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£3,030,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...	£1,823,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	Rs. 84,37,750-15- 4

of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ...	240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or affected with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to
D. HOGARTH & Co.
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

Printed & Published for the Proprietor by JAMES [illegible], at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.